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CHINA TO OBSERVE RETURN OF CAPITAL TO CITY OF NANKING

National Government's Work in All Fields in Past Two Years Lauded

SECOND ANNIVERSARY

President Wang Ching-wei, With Aid of Japanese, Forms Army of 400,000 Men

The second anniversary of the return of the National Government of China to Nanking falls on March 30. The event will be celebrated on a grand scale in China where the influence of the Nanking Government headed by Wang Ching-wei is being felt in a rapidly expanding area.

The Asahi, reviewing the achievements of the National Government since it returned to Nanking, says that the 30th year of the Chinese Republic, that is, 1941, as predicted by President Wang turned out to be a year marked by every effort made by the National Government to carry out the stipulations of the Japan-China basic treaty which was concluded in the 29th year.

The year 1941 marked a definite period in the history of the National Government. It was in that year that the foundations of the National Government under President Wang were firmly laid.

The better district movement was launched in July of that year. Since then the attention of the National Government was directed to the establishment of peace and order in China as a whole. Previously it was occupied with the cleaning-up of specific areas under its jurisdiction

Before the year 1941 was out, the National Government had succeeded in carrying out political, economic, and cultural operations in a wide triangular area on the lower reaches of the Yangtze.

As soon as the first part of the program for stabilizing conditions in this triangular area which called for the elimination of all disturbing elements from the area was over in September, another area, equally large, and adjoining the abovementioned was designated and operations for the elimination of bandits and other disturbing elements which were infesting the area were started.

All military operations against bandits and other elements bent on breaking peace in areas where the better district campaign was carried on, were conducted by Chinese soldiers with the cooperation of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China.

The regions where conditions have been stabilized as a result of the better district movement are as large in area as Shikoku, and their population is put at 5,000,000.

As the better district movement made headway, an increase in the need for the augmentation of the military power of the National Government was felt.

The first step in the organization of an army which would carry out the policies of the National Government was taken in March last year with the calling of the military commission in a session to discuss concrete plans to build such an army. The meeting agreed on policies to be followed in the organization and training of the army.

In September, schools for the training of officers were established in Nanking and elsewhere.

Shortly after, an army of more than 400,000 troops attached to the National Government was established. In the execution of this and other measures for the strengthening of the foundations of the National Government, Major-General Sadaaki Kagesa, military adviser to the Wang Administration, played a large part.

The political structure of China under President Wang was materially strengthened following reforms in the National Government effected in August last year after the return of the President from Japan. The system of five yuans and 14 departments gave place to a system of five yuans and 10 departments. The effect of the change was concentration of administrative power in the Kuomintang.

Last year witnessed a marked improvement in the position of the National Government in relation to the powers of the world. Germany, Italy, and 10 other countries recognized the Wang Administration in quick succession. The enhancement of the international position of China under President Wang meant that new China was placed in a position to make a large contribution to the construction of the new world striven for by Japan and its allies. In sharp contrast, the Chungking regime fell in the esteem of the world at large.

As for the financial position of the National Government, at no time has it been stronger than today. Since the establishment of the Central Reserve Bank of China in January last year there has been a progressive increase in the financial power of the Government. Areas where the notes issued by the bank are supplanting the fapi currency of the Chungking regime are rapidly expanding. The ¥300,000,000 loan granted by Japan to Nanking was an immense aid to that Government in overcoming difficulties attend-

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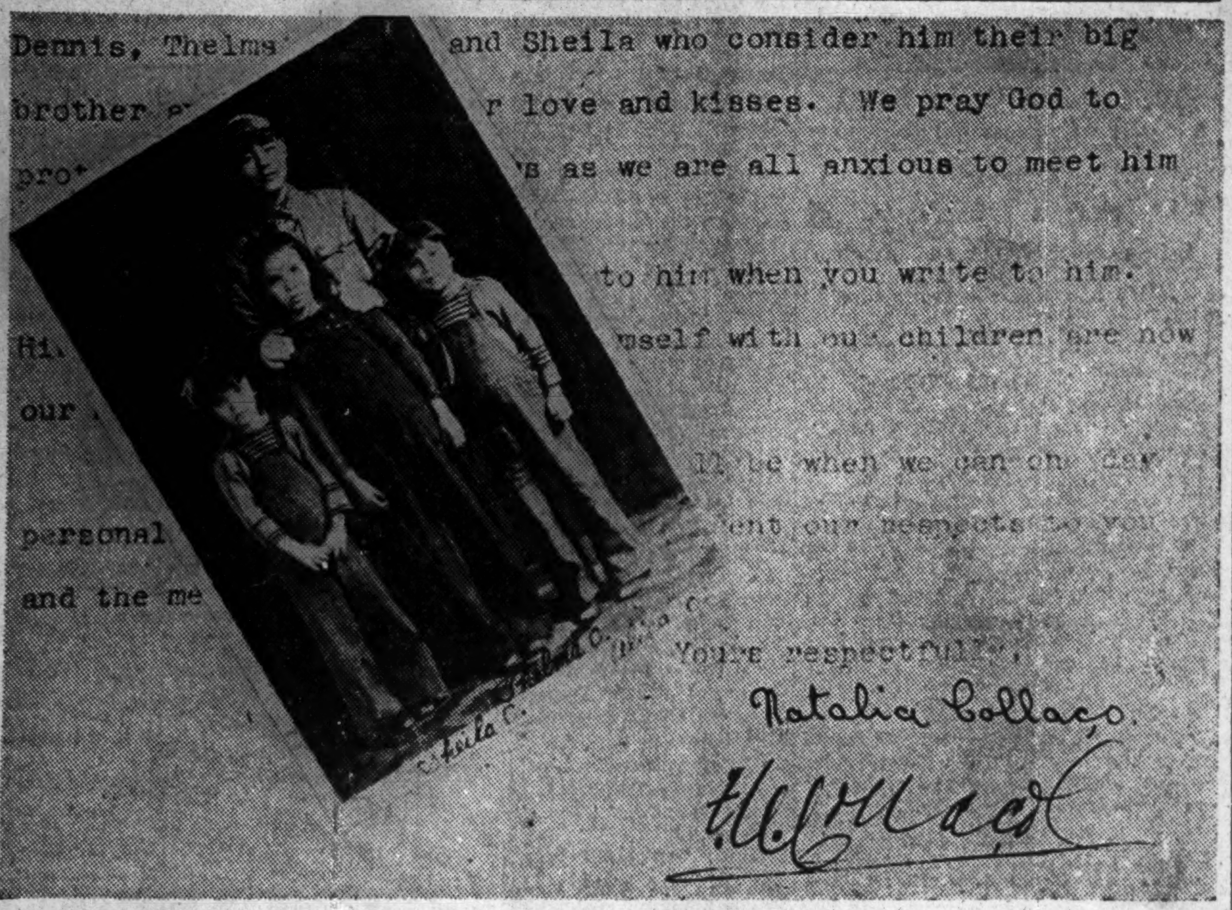
Their Big Brother



So impressed were a Portuguese couple by the lofty character of a Japanese soldier who stayed at their home in Hongkong, that they felt they had to express their feelings in a letter to the young man's father. The letter, which is reproduced in part in the article below, expresses the hope that the couple may some day personally pay their respects to the soldier's father. In the group photo above, the soldier is seen with the couple's three young children who call him their big brother.

BRITISH CONCESSION RETURNED TO CHINA

Tientsin Settlement Handed Over to National Government In Ceremony

COOPERATION IS ASKED

Japanese Commander Exhorts All to Make Sector Best Model Zone in Country

Domei

TIENTSIN, March 28.—Administration of the former British Concession here, which was taken over by Japanese Forces in North China at the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, was returned to the National Government of China at 10:30 a.m. today in ceremonies held at the Municipal Council.

The transfer ceremony was attended by the Commander of the Japanese Forces here, Major-General Kiyonori Shiozawa, acting chief of the Tientsin Liaison Office of the China Affairs Board, Consul-General Saburo Kato, Wang I-tang, chairman of the North China Political Affairs Commission, Dr. Chu Min-i, Foreign Minister of the National Government, and other representatives of Japanese and Chinese authorities.

The Commander of the Japanese Forces during the ceremony handed over the former British Concession to the Mayor of Tientsin.

The function was closed by Dr. Chu Min-i, Foreign Minister of the National Government of China, who hoisted the national flag of China on the roof of the Municipal Council building.

Cooperation Asked

On the occasion today of the return of the former British Concession to the National Government of China, the Commander of the Japanese garrison here urged the fullest cooperation between the Japanese and Chinese people in making the concession area the best model zone in China.

His statement follows in summary:

"In accordance with the Japanese Government's decision to transfer to the National Government the administration of the British Settlement here, which has been under the control of the Japanese Army since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, I notified the Mayor of the Special Municipality this morning of transfer of the administration.

"The British Settlement, since its establishment in 1860, has played a key role as a base in North China for Anglo-American invasion of East Asia. Especially, in view of the fact that the Settlement was a hot-bed of activities of Chungking's elements in counter-acting Japan's establishment of a new order in East Asia since the China Affair, the Japanese Army in June, 1939, carried out a complete blockade of the Settlement in a move to eliminate these hostile acts.

"The entry of the Japanese Army into the Settlement close upon the heels of the start of the current war has resulted in clearing away these hostile activities in the Settlement and ushered in a bright and wholesome condition.

"As affairs stand now, the Japanese Government has transferred the administration of the Settlement to the National Government to be ruled by the Special Municipality.

"Such being the situation, I am sincerely hoping that this area will be fostered and developed into a model zone in China with the fullest and maximum efforts of both the Japanese and Chinese people."

Portuguese Couple in Hongkong Write Letter of Gratitude to Soldier's Father

A letter was delivered at the home of Kengo Toyama, of Showacho 2-chome, Kanagwa city, some time ago, says Domei, adding that it was from a Portuguese couple resident in Hongkong.

The writers of the note said that they were profoundly impressed with the manner in which the son of Mr. Toyama behaved while he was a brief guest at their home in Hongkong after the fall of the city into the hands of the Japanese Army of which he was a member.

They and their children, they wrote, were very anxious to renew their friendship with Mr. Toyama's son, for whom they have felt a special attachment ever since the time he spent a night with them.

The letter, Domei continues, gives the lie to the allegation made by British Foreign Secretary Eden in the House of Commons on March 10 that the Japanese do not mean anything when they say that they are the upholders of Bushido, or the way of the warrior.

The letter was written by F. C. Collaco and his wife Natalia.

They had a home at Hillwood Street in Hongkong at the time Mr. Toyama, jr. whose full name is Tsunemichi Toyama, was with them for a night.

The letter was to the following effect.

"Dear Sir: We are writing this in joy over our meeting your son. After the entry of the Japanese Forces into this city, your son and two or three other Japanese soldiers came to us to spend a night at our home. During the brief stay of your son with us, he showed us great kindness. He also paid us handsomely for the shelter we gave him.

"Your son is the possessor of a lofty character. We are unable to know what we should do to acknowledge the extreme goodwill he showed us

"Our children, Dennis, Thelma, and Sheila, who consider your son their big brother, send love and kisses to him. We pray God to protect him and his friends as we are all anxious to meet again. Remember us to him when you write to him. We treasure the picture taken by us of your son and that of your son in the company of our children. We are looking forward to the day when we can pay our respects to you and the members of your family.

"Yours respectfully.

"Natalia Collaco

"F. C. Collaco."

NEW UNDERSEA TUNNEL INSPECTED BY HATTA

Work on Shimonoseki-Moji Passage Praised by Railways Minister

Yoshiaki Hatta, Railways Minister, Saturday afternoon inspected the newly-constructed Shimonoseki-Moji tunnel, traveling by a railway motor car through the undersea tube which passes under the Kwammon Straits, reports Domei.

Mr. Hatta, who has been on an inspection tour of railway conditions in northern Kyushu, arrived at Moji Saturday morning from Shimonoseki by steamer. He spoke to officials of the Moji Railways Bureau and heard reports on the progress of the boring, following which he inspected surface facilities, including the new Moji railway station

The Railways Minister then entered the new undersea tube at Dairi and rode through the tunnel in a special railway motor car, arriving back at Shimonoseki at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

Inspecting the new Shimonoseki railway station, the Railways Minister expressed his appreciation for the services rendered by the workers who have been engaged in boaring the tunnel.

U.S. AID FOR MEXICO

Agreement Signed Extending Lease-Lend Funds

Domei

LISBON, March 27.—The United States and Mexican Governments today signed an agreement which extends United States Lease-Lend aid to Mexico, according to reports reaching here today from Washington.

Harada Leaving in April

Domei

ROME, March 27.—Ken Harada, newly-appointed Japanese Minister to the Vatican, will leave Vichy for his new post early in April, it was learned here today.

GANDHI AND CRIPPS MEET TO TALK OVER PROBLEMS OF INDIA

Indian Leader Mum on Nature Of Discussions With Lord Privy Seal

U.S. EYEING LONDON MOVE

America Trying to Fish in Troubled Waters Although England Is Ally

Domei

LISBON, March 27.—The much-anticipated meeting between Mahatma Mohandas K Gandhi and Sir Stafford Cripps, British Lord Privy Seal, took place at New Delhi today, it was reported here from the Indian capital.

Mahatma Gandhi arrived at Sir Stafford's residence alone and was personally greeted at the doorsteps by the British official who opened the door to Mahatma Gandhi's automobile.

After an exchange of simple greetings, the Indian leader was greeted within the building by a large group of waiting motion picture cameramen and press reporters.

Following the conversation which lasted for more than two hours Gandhi told reporters that he could not reveal the nature of the discussions as he is pledged to secrecy, the dispatch said.

Facing Big Difficulties

Domei

BERLIN, March 27.—With negotiations between Sir Stafford Cripps, Lord Privy Seal in the British Government and special envoy to India, and the Indian leaders already facing difficulties over the question of Indian independence, the United States, which steadily has been usurping Britain's world position reportedly entertains designs of taking advantage of the situation and interfering in the Indian problems.

The German News Agency, quoting a Washington report to the Aftonbladet, reported from Stockholm today, that Washington circles have expressed belief that the United States will participate in the negotiations now going on between Sir Stafford and the Indian leaders when the talks have reached a further stage.

Meanwhile, the Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, in commenting on the possibility of Washington participating in the Indian negotiations, declared that the difficult British position in India offers great possibilities for United States meddling.

After Australia, it is now India's turn to become Americanized, the journal asserted.

President Roosevelt's interference will not impress the Indians, but only will cause anxiety since Indian leaders know that the United States Chief Executive had given solemn promises also to Premier Reza Shah Palevi of Iran before British and Soviet troops

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Foreign News Spotlight

Exclusive Flashes

CANADA WORRIES ABOUT DEFENSE

STOCKHOLM, March 28.—Successive reports of further British defeats in all theaters of the world conflict and in particular the complete ousting of Empire troops from the former Allied strongholds of Hongkong, Singapore and the East Indies have awakened the Dominion of Canada to the startling realization of the precariousness of the position of all Allied nations, an Ottawa message reports.

Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King, in refusing to send any Canadian troops as reinforcements to beleaguered Australia, declared early this week that England offered only a possible check upon the German threat from across the Atlantic and that danger was imminent on the Dominion's Pacific coast. He ordered the immediate mobilization of two more divisions of troops to strengthen the nation's defenses. Special measures were announced to improve the protection of Canadian airdromes, and other orders were issued to facilitate rapid movement of troops to either coast, the report adds.

U.S. SUBMARINE DEFENSE UNSATISFACTORY

LISBON, March 28.—Evidencing dissatisfaction over the unsatisfactory state of the anti-submarine defenses of the United States coastal commands, President Roosevelt yesterday ordered the Navy Department to undertake the full responsibility for future coastal defenses.

The Washington report revealed that the order gave the navy full command over all the army, naval and air activities directed toward the protection of coastal shipping as well as defense of the mainland itself, following the increasing number of Allied vessels being attacked close to the American coasts and the shelling of coastal areas by daring submarine raiders.

AUSTRALIA PROCRASTINATES ON DAMAGE CLAIMS

SAIGON, March 28.—Numerous claims have been received by the Australian War Damages Insurance Commission from New Guinea traders and refugees from the bomb-torn island, it was disclosed in a Melbourne broadcast intercepted here.

The Commonwealth had undertaken a national insurance to indemnify its nationals for property damages suffered during the war from enemy action, but the Commission announced yesterday that it would not become liable for any payments.

Japanese Soldiers Landing on Tebing Tinggi Off Sumatra Find Natives Very Hospitable

An English merchant vessel, bearing the name of "Mata Hari" (the name of a famous woman spy noted for her beauty and unscrupulousness during the last Great War) fell into the hands of the Japanese Forces when they captured Singapore. This 1,000-ton ship was later used by a detachment of the Japanese Forces on an expedition which put the exploits of Momotaro and his party on the Island of Giants into the shade. Below is the narrative of the expedition, as related by a member of the Naval Press Section to the Chugai, March 28.

On March 3 the Mata Hari, together with two 60-ton boats called No. 4 Boat and No. 5 Boat, was sent to the island of Tebing Tinggi, on the East coast of Sumatra, to capture the English and Dutch vessels there. The ships were manned by about 15 English sailors, and there were 47 Japanese soldiers aboard, under the leadership of a Lieutenant-Colonel.

On March 5 at about 3 p.m. the party landed on the island in the face of the enemy. "We are the same number as the 47-ronin of the Chushingura," the soldiers laughed at one another, "Vengeance is our aim, vengeance for the people."

As the boats neared the coast the soldiers perceived several figures moving in the shade of the coconut trees.

"Be prepared. Don't relax your vigilance." The Lieutenant-Colonel warned his men.

The gangway was lowered and the soldiers prepared to rush out. The figures in the shade of the trees moved out, and came running toward the ships. They were natives, hundreds of them, and they came with hands raised high above their heads.

Southern Hospitality

The soldiers thought they were going to attack, and swivelled round their machine-guns, but the natives did not attack. They conveyed by such sign-language as waving their arms, and sometimes their feet, that they were glad the Japanese had come. Most of them were grinning from ear to ear, their dusky faces joylit.

The Dutch Governor of the island also appeared with a white flag. Among the crowd were a hundred native soldiers and 50 policemen. These men at once threw down their arms, and showed their willingness to surrender unconditionally.

The naval ensign was hoisted on top of the highest coconut tree, and the natives went ecstatic over this event. Improvised Sun-flags were hung from the eaves of every house.

It is no exaggeration to say that the Japanese landing party was flab-

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CHANDRA BOSE GIVES WARNING TO CRIPPS

British Emissary Told That Old Practice of Deception Is Absolutely Taboo

WANTS FULL FREEDOM

Indian Nationalist Made Supreme Leader of Independence Movement

Domei

BERLIN, March 27.—Subhas Chandra Bose, former leader of the Indian National Congress and leader of the India Independence campaign, now residing in Germany, has written an open letter to Sir Stafford Cripps, British Lord Privy Seal, which was broadcast yesterday from an unnamed broadcasting station.

His letter reads: "The world is informed that, on behalf of the British Prime Minister and the War Cabinet, you have taken over the task to journey to India to attempt to save India for the British Empire.

"From the point of view of the present British Prime Minister and the War Cabinet, it is certainly feasible that you were chosen for this purpose. But not so clear is the fact that you agreed to do it. Your fundamental attitude toward politics has so radically changed that you have joined the British Cabinet under Winston Churchill. It is difficult to find another Englishman who is more hostile to India than Mr. Churchill. You might say that it is your intention to reconcile Britain and India. But you have just declared in Delhi that you are of the same opinion about India as Mr. Churchill. We thank you for this openness.

British Exploitation

"Don't you know that the history of British rule in India is one long unbroken chain of broken agreements and broken promises? As you are acquainted with the fact that the Indian National Congress demands complete independence, don't you think it is an affront that a man like you comes to India with such an offer as outlined by you?

"The crowning point of all which disgusts Patriotic Indians is that you intend to negotiate with all and sundry parties in India whether they represent the great masses of people or whether they are merely organizations on paper without any followers. It is also remarkable that you want to assure the princes that they need not have any fear about coming changes.

"To objective observers your mission seems to be the same as previous ones, namely based upon the deception practiced by British politicians. British politicians and British propaganda have told us since 1939 that the Axis Powers are a menace to India and now we are told that India is threatened by an enemy invasion. Is this not pure hypocrisy? India's only enemy is British imperialism and the only attacks against which India has to defend herself is the eternal imperialistic methods of Britain.

Thrown Into War

"The British Government, declared India against her will as a belligerent Power and has since exploited with force all Indian resources for the purpose of the British war.

"The Tripartite Powers have only sympathy and understanding for the Indian people and their struggle for freedom. I am convinced that if India does not participate in Britain's war there will not be the slightest possibility of any attack against or invasion of India by the Tripartite Powers. If you have only the slightest sympathy for the Indian people and if you want to save them from the horrors of a modern war, I ask you to

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AXIS FORCES SCORE ON ALL WAR FRONTS

Heavy Losses Dealt Soviet Army at Kerch, Taganrog—Libya, Malta Take Pounding

LUFTWAFFE HITS BRITAIN

Shipbuilding Yards Blasted—Submarines Make Raid Upon Convoy

Domei

BERLIN, March 27.—Continuing intense activity on the Eastern Front, combined German and Rumanian forces yesterday pushed back repeated Soviet thrusts on the Kerch peninsula, the High Command revealed today.

The German air force effectively aided Kerch operations by pounding Soviet tank units, while other units of the Luftwaffe destroyed 19 Soviet transport cars in the central sector of the Eastern Front.

Alert German forces on the northeastern shores of the Azov Sea dealt heavy losses to attacking Soviet forces at Taganrog, in southern Ukraine.

The High Command also disclosed that the 253rd Rhine-Westphalian Division has devastatingly countered 120 Soviet thrusts at an undisclosed sector of the Eastern Front during the past several weeks.

Fierce activity continued on the North African war zone with intense bombing raids on Tobruk harbor in which a medium-sized enemy merchant vessel was severely damaged.

In northern Egypt, units of the Luftwaffe completely disrupted a railway line traversing the deserts of that area, the High Command said.

Malta was subjected to another telling aerial attack when German warplanes swept over La Valetta harbor to score direct bomb hits on one British cruiser and five merchant vessels.

Further hits were scored on fuel dumps, dockyards, barracks and battery emplacements, it was added.

The Luftwaffe carried its attacks to the British Isles on the night of March 25 and directed effective hits on shipbuilding yards at Sunderland, approximately 20 miles southeast of Newcastle, and at another port in the Humber estuary, approximately 80 kilometers southeast of Leeds.

Meanwhile, German submarines launched an attack along the eastern coast of the British Isles and dealt serious blows to an enemy convoy during which they sank one patrol boat, two submarine chasers and a 1,500-ton enemy merchant ship, the High Command concluded.

AMBASSADOR SEYMOUR, DR. KUNG HOLD MEETING

Problem of Economic Cooperation Between England And Chungking Discussed

Domei

LISBON, March 28.—Horace J. Seymour, British Ambassador to Chungking, accompanied by E. L. Hall Patch, temporary member of the Chinese Currency Stabilization Committee, visited Dr. H. H. Kung, Vice-President of the Chungking Executive Yuan and concurrently Minister of Finance, and conferred for one hour, presumably on economic cooperation between Britain and Chungking, according to a Chungking report received here today.

Turks Mass Troops

Domei

VICHY, March 27.—The main body of the Turkish army has been concentrated on the eastern border to reinforce the Turkish-Iran frontier, Havas reported from Rome today.

KOETATJANE FALLS AS JAPANESE UNITS MOP UP REMNANTS

Important Enemy Base, West of Medan, in Northern Sumatra Completely Taken

AUSTRALIANS TREMBLING

State of Emergency Proclaimed For Northern Region, Including Darwin

Domei

MEDAN, March 28.—Japanese Forces operating in northern Sumatra, at 4:40 p.m. Thursday occupied Koetatjane, important enemy base 110 kilometers west of Medan, and immediately advanced into the hinterland in hot pursuit of enemy remnants which had abandoned four armored cars and 100 automobiles at the captured town.

Enemy remnants which escaped into the hinterland have recently surrendered in rapid succession to Japanese garrisons at various places, about 800 prisoners being interned at a Japanese concentration camp on the eastern coast.

British Collapse Predicted

Domei

BERNE, March 27.—Gloomily considering future prospects as a result of the Japanese occupation of the Andaman Islands, the London Daily Express today acknowledged the near possibility of a crumbling of the British Empire by declaring that this occupation means the first step toward the fall of India, it is reported here from London.

The British public was plunged into deeper gloom than ever by Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden's announcement yesterday that the Andaman Islands have been lost.

A state of emergency for the whole of northern Australia, including Port Darwin, was proclaimed today by the Australian Government, according to a Reuter dispatch reaching here from Canberra today.

The state of emergency formerly had been limited to a small district along the Australian coast, the report disclosed.

Australia Recalls Forces

Domei

LISBON, March 27.—The Australian High Command today announced that as a result of a conference held yesterday in Canberra between Australian authorities and General Douglas MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of the anti-Axis Allied forces in the Southwestern Pacific, Australia has decided to withdraw part of its overseas expeditionary forces and place it under General MacArthur's command in order to reinforce the Australian defense force, according to a Melbourne dispatch reaching here today.

Francis Ford, Australian War Minister, stated in this connection that the withdrawal of Australian expeditionary forces is a result of negotiations with Allied Powers, the dispatch stated.

Terminating his conference with General Chiang Kai-shek which has been held since Tuesday on the War of Greater East Asia, Lieutenant-General Harold Alexander, commander of the British forces in Burma, has returned to Burma, according to information obtained from American sources.

The Australian Parliament has adjourned until Sunday to give the Government a clear track in dealing with important administrative problems in connection with General Douglas MacArthur's assumption of command, according to a dispatch reaching here from Canberra today.

Meanwhile, it was announced in the Australian capital that General MacArthur returned to his headquarters after concluding a series of conferences with high Australian officials in Canberra yesterday.

New Post for Blamey

Domei

LISBON, March 27.—General Sir Thomas Blamey, commanding officer of the Australian Forces in the Middle East, has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the land forces in Australia, Francis Forde, the Australian Army Minister, announced yesterday in Canberra, according to a dispatch reaching here today from the Australian capital.

The Australian Army Minister also announced that a part of the Australian Forces have returned to Australia from the Middle East.

JOINT AIR FORCE MOOTED

General Gomez Leaves Washington After Discussion

Domei

LISBON, March 27.—General Eduardo Gomez, Brazilian special military envoy to the United States, left Washington this evening for Brazil, according to a dispatch from Washington.

General Gomez reportedly had been discussing the formation of a combined United States-Brazilian air force with Washington authorities, the report disclosed.

SHORTAGE OF FOOD ACUTE IN CHUNGKING

Commodity Prices Skyrocketing Every Day—Bandits Pillaging Countryside

Domei

SHANGHAI, March 27.—Due to the bottling up of the Burma Route, acute shortage of foodstuffs, including rice, Chinese staple food are now confronting many provinces under control of the Chiang Kai-shek regime, according to reliable reports received here today.

Beginning this year, strict rations have been enforced in Chungking, with restaurants and hotel meals restricted to three varieties of dishes, including rice, the report stated.

Meantime, the people of Chungking are subsisting on minimum rations while Government officials are living in luxury by dealing with black-market merchants, it was said.

With commodity rates skyrocketing every day, rice now costs two yuan per sho (1.6 pound), drinking water 3.5 yuan per delivery, fire wood 50 yuan a bundle, fresh fish 16 yuan a pound, one egg two yuan, one aspirin 15 yuan, one necktie 40 yuan, and woman's shoes approximately 40 yuan a pair, it was said.

In the middle of January, the price of rice dropped to 40 yuan per "to" (3.9 pounds) in the Intang area of western Szechuan province.

The temporary phenomenon had been caused by merchants and officials, who dumped hoarded rice on the market to transfer their investments to metal wares and textile goods, which were suddenly prohibited from entering Intang.

These favorable rates have since advanced 10 times the January prices, the report stated.

The inhabitants of Chekiang Province, in central China, are struggling desperately against bandit attacks as well as starvation, it was disclosed.

Intense anger of these people has been caused by incessant ravages inflicted on the family graves and certain graves are known to have been plundered three times in one day.

Bandit activities are flourishing again in various regions of the Fukien Province, on the southern coast of China, it was said.

The bandits, numbering thousands to a band and armed with swords, have been especially destructive in their operations in the entire region of Shaowu, in the northwestern part of Fukien, and Chungking reportedly has been compelled to dispatch troops to deal with the situation.

Japanese Troops Find Natives Are Hospitable

(Continued from Page 1)

bergasted. "We wish to survey the island," said one of the officers, and immediately a hundred natives raised a shout of understanding, and, disappearing into the trees, soon returned with a hundred cars.

"I am thirsty," said a soldier, and was dumbfounded when a score of natives at once climbed the coconut trees and brought him 20 coconuts.

The soldiers were pestered by the natives till they wished they had stayed away. The islanders were so glad of the presence of the Japanese soldiers that they would stuff their pockets with cigarettes, telling them to smoke them; or they would come near, and touching the soldiers surreptitiously, would shriek with joy.

The eight Dutch officials on the island also vied with the natives in welcoming the soldiers. "Let us stay on this island, and we will do anything for you," they said. They brought a considerable quantity of ammunition, rifles and revolvers, which they said the Dutch soldiers had left behind them when they had fled.

After ordering the Dutch officials to collect all the ships moored at the island, the Japanese landing party retired to the Mata Hari and the other boats.

At dusk the natives lighted bonfires along the coast, lighting up the tall palms and casting a vivid, crimson glow on the dancing waves.

Islanders Happy

When the Japanese landed again the following morning, they found that their admirers had increased, for the natives from the other villages in the interior, including women and children, had come to see them.

At the police station the Chief Inspector told them, that they wanted their swords back, for since they had disarmed completely the day before, the natives would not obey their commands.

"Very well," said the Japanese officer, and the Chief Inspector almost danced with joy.

"Will you let me hold my post as usual?" asked the Dutch Civil Governor.

"By all means govern the island till the Government is changed," he was told. He even brought out all the secret official documents and his wireless set, and gave them to the Japanese.

There were three prisoners in the jail; they were guilty of murder. The crowd that had followed the Japanese on their rounds went up to the prisoners and said to them, "Because of your crime you cannot touch the Japanese soldiers."

The landing party found that five motor-boats and two 200-ton ships were waiting for them. When they prepared to depart the natives came in their dugouts to see them off, and presented them with large quantities of sugar, flour, eggs, coconuts and papaya. The decks of the Mata Hari were piled high with these presents. The natives continued to wave their hands till the ships had disappeared beyond the horizon.

The soldiers had arrived with the spirit of the Chushingura; they departed feeling like Momotaros. On March 8 they returned to Shonanko.

War Orphans at Yasukuni

More than 2,500 war orphans whose fathers had been killed in action in the war for the construction of Greater East Asia met their beloved soldier-fathers in a spiritual reunion Saturday. Children bowing before the Yasukuni Shrine from early morning could be heard mumbling, some audibly and others above a whisper, pledging to their fathers that they are studying hard as their fathers had told them just before leaving for the front or announcing to their fathers that mother, sister and granddaddy are all well. In the picture above can be seen some of the children in the compounds of the Shrine where the cherry blossoms, symbolic of the spirit of Bushido, are in full bloom.

Today's Press Comments

SUNDAY, MARCH 29, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Detailed translations of these and other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times and Advertiser.)

Britain, Australia, and America

CHUGAI—The progress of the War of Greater East Asia increases the danger to which Britain is exposed politically and financially. The attitude of the Dominions and colonies will determine the fate of Great Britain, whose colonial empire once spread over the world.

Hongkong, the Malay Peninsula, Burma, British Borneo, and New Guinea have already been brought under Japanese domination. The independence movement in India is making headway.

If Australia turns against Britain, the British colonial empire will be at an end for all practical purposes.

Australia is important to Britain and America strategically. It represents the only base in East Asia from which these countries can hope to operate against Japan.

It is important to Britain economically. It is the chief supply source for food consumed in Britain. It is but natural that Britain should be alarmed over the threat to Australia ever since the surrender of Singapore. The vigor with which the people in Britain are pushing the movement for increasing the output of foodstuffs in the country since Australia was in danger sheds a curious sidelight on the position occupied by the Dominion in the economy of Britain.

Britain has now been cut off from Australia as a result of Japanese operations against New Britain Island, New Guinea, and the Solomon Islands.

Australia is in no position to defend itself unaided. Britain has abandoned hope of defending the Dominion. This is what Australia gains for the aid it sent to Britain during the early days of the second European war.

On the other hand, America is pushing preparations for the defense of Australia. General Douglas MacArthur, commander of the defeated Philippine army, who has fled to Australia, has been given the command of forces which would operate against Japan from the Dominion. It is high time that Australia pondered on the situation and reversed its present attitude which will lead to the country being reduced to the position in which the East Indies finds itself today.

Don't Forget China

HOCHI—Due to the splendid results being reaped in the War of Greater East Asia, it seems that the attention of the Japanese nation in being focussed on the Southern regions, with the result that the all-important Chinese problem is not receiving the attention it deserves. The War of Greater East Asia is, after all, an extension of the China affair, and consequently it need hardly be said that the War of Greater East Asia will be over only when the China affair is successfully disposed of. It is no exaggeration to say that French Indo-China, Thailand, Shonan Island and the East Indies are all part of China, though not so marked on the map, in that these territories fall within the sphere of influence of Chinese merchants. In a sense the South Seas is the South Seas of Chinese merchants. The economic influence of Chinese merchants pervade those territories even more markedly as the Jewish economic influence reigns supreme in the Western countries. Sun Yat-sen obtained his revolutionary funds from these Chinese merchants abroad, while Chiang Kai-shek has relied on remittances from them for the maintenance of his power of resistance.

The course of war events has compelled the Chinese merchants in the Southern regions to cooperate with Japan. They are ostensibly feigning cooperation, but it is necessary to secure their hearty cooperation in the work of establishing the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. In this respect, the particular efforts of the National Government under President Wang Ching-wei are required.

Completely cut off from the Burma route, Chiang Kai-shek is talking of the inauguration of an Indian supply route, but this is nothing but his dream which will never come to pass. Chungking's work of developing the resources in the southwestern hinterland is, however, apparently making good progress. It is said that Chungking has already attained the stage of self-sufficiency in the light industries. The debacles suffered by the United States, Britain and the Netherlands at the hands of the Japanese Forces have whetted Chungking's over-confidence in its own power of resistance, and Chiang Kai-shek has not yet lost all his power of control. There are also reports that America, desirous of launching air raids on Japan from the mainland of China, is working strenuously for the reconstruction of Chungking's air force and that much activity is beng shown in the adjustment of air bases and in the transportation of new efficient planes to China. Chiang Kai-shek has appointed Lieutenant-General Joseph W. Stillwell, an American officer, commander of his Burma expeditionary force. Such being the case, the Japanese nation should not allow itself to be so intoxicated with brilliant successes in the War of Greater East Asia that it overlooks the activity of the Chungking regime.

Nothing short of the successful settlement of the China affair will put an effectual end to the War of Greater East Asia, and it is therefore important that ceaseless efforts should be made to annihilate Chiang Kai-shek's army as speedily as possible.

India's Future

MIYAKO—Britain has maintained its vaunted attitude, feigning utter indifference to the successive falls of important bases of its Oriental domination, such as Hongkong, Singapore and Rangoon. Now that Andaman Islands are placed under Japan's military occupation, Britain will not be in a position to remain indifferent to the great menaces India has been exposed to. Since Andaman Islands were seized by Japanese Forces the British Government has brought a hornet's nest about its ears. Cries denouncing the Churchill Government are getting louder and louder. Japanese Forces are sweeping everything before them and it is quite clear that India, "treasure house" of Britain, will not be able to maintain its status quo. One thing the Indian people must bear in mind is the fact that Japan has no idea to wrest India.

Whether India will obtain its independence from Britain is a really grave issue which will affect the rise and fall of Britain itself. And whether India will forever become a country exploited by Britain or emerge as a member of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere in the capacity of a perfect independent country is an unprecedentedly serious question to India itself.

The present situation is equally most vital to Britain and India. The idea that British Lord Privy Seal Sir Stafford Cripps is going to dispose of the Indian issue in only two weeks is astoundingly absurd. India now is at its cross-roads, whether its 400,000,000 people will be won over by the sly policy of Cripps or go on their own way against Britain. We pray they will be up and doing for the interest of the Oriental races.

CHINA TO OBSERVE RETURN OF CAPITAL

(Continued from Page 1)

ing the problem of straightening out the affairs of munitions and other factories which had been taken over by it.

An idea of the part the National Government would play in the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere will be gained from the fact that Nanking is pushing programs for establishing peace and order in China, increasing its military power, and extending industrial capacity and output. No small measure of attention is paid by the National Government to economy in the consumption of materials in its territory.

There is further proof of the firm determination of the Nanking Government to stand at the side of Japan in the war for the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. On the eighth of every month the officials and people of China are expected to deny themselves all manners of amusement as a token of their resolution to do their share of the work of constructing the Co-Prosperity Sphere by bringing the war to a victorious conclusion.

China has virtually been at war ever since President Wang, in his capacity of chairman of the military commission, issued instructions to the officers and men of the army of his Government, requiring them to be ready to make every sacrifice to make it possible for Japan to achieve its objective. He stressed that China would be defending itself by defending East Asia. This was practically a declaration of war on Japan's foes.

The foreign concessions in China have ceased to be thorns in the side of China, on account of the fact that they are under the jurisdiction of the Nanking Government to which they were turned over by Japan after it took them.

The knell of the fapi currency of the Chungking regime has been sounded with the placing of the foreign concessions in Tientsin and Canton under the jurisdiction of the Nanking Government. As Chungking goes from bad to worse financially, it increases the pace at which it is issuing currency. A conservative estimate puts the amount of fapi currency in circulation at 10,000,00,000 yuan. The day is not far distant when the legal tender will be completely replaced by the currency of the National Government.

DE GAULLIST PILOTS KILL DEFENSELESS FISHERMEN

26 Frenchmen Die in Murderous Attack by Own Countrymen in Biscay Bay

D.N.B.

BERLIN, March 28.—Twenty-six French fishermen were killed in a murderous attack upon their defenseless fishing boats by three de Gaullist airplanes 30 miles off the coast of France.

Several boatloads of fishermen from the village of Aracachon were homeward bound after completing their fishing in the Biscay Bay when three Blenheim bombers with de Gaullist distinction marks approached the fishing boats in a low-level flight. It was impossible, declared the survivors of the attack, for the pilots not to recognize the peaceful character of the boats. Nevertheless, the bombers attacked with bombs and machine-guns.

By this cowardly act, German military quarters reported, Aracachon lost almost all its able-bodied men and 43 children became orphans.

ELECTION STIRS ENGLAND

Defeat of Conservative Candidate First Setback Since War

D.N.B.

STOCKHOLM, March 28.—The defeat of a Conservative Party candidate for a seat in Parliament has created a great stir in British political circles, according to a report from London.

Air Marshal Sir Arthur Longmore gained the unenviable distinction of being the first Churchill-supported candidate to be defeated in an election since the outbreak of the war. He was formerly the Inspector-General of the Royal Air Force and had been expected to win the election with ease.

His rival who won by a majority of 300 votes was a 30-year-old Independent, Mr. Kendall, a civil engineer by profession.

Gandhi and Cripps Meet to Talk Over Problems of India

(Continued From Page 1)

invaded the country, the paper declared.

The Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung asserted that a basic solution of the problem, instead of compromises, was imperative for India.

The problem is not whether Britain or the United States should rule over India but that India should belong to the Indians alone, the paper concluded.

Award for Ardavin

Transocean

MADRID, March 17.—The Spanish Academy has awarded the Espinosa y Cortina prize to the writer, Louis Fernandez Ardavin, for his drama: "The Flower Girl of the Queen." This prize, which is one of the highest presented by the Academy, is awarded once every four years.

Portuguese Leaving for Angola

Transocean

LISBON, March 18.—Twenty officers will leave for Angola and Mozambique aboard the Mouzinha tomorrow. Meanwhile, 500 Portuguese troops were to leave for the Azores today.

Premier Will Leave For Tour of Kyushu By Air This Morning

General Hideki Tojo, Premier and concurrently War Minister, will hop off from the Tachikawa airfield for Fukuoka at 9 a.m. today on a five-day observation tour of civilian conditions, as well as various military and related establishments in Kyushu, according to Domei. After inspecting Fukuoka, Nagasaki, Kagoshima and Miyazaki prefectures and visiting the Hakozaki and the Miyazaki Shrines, respectively in Fukuoka and Miyazaki prefectures, en route, Premier Tojo will return to the capital, arriving at Tachikawa at 3 p.m., on April 2.

ROOSEVELT ORDERS SPUR TO RUSSIAN SHIPMENTS

Acknowledges Shortage of Ships But Advises Army, Navy to Maintain Schedule

D.N.B.

LISBON, March 28.—Although he acknowledged the shortage of available shipping tonnage, President Roosevelt emphatically advised the Navy and War Departments to remove all obstacles preventing the rapid transit of war materials to Soviet Russia.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Times reported that the supplies and equipment promised by the United States to be delivered to Russia at the Moscow meeting last year had not been sent according to schedule. The President, in his letters to the two departments, pointed out that Stalin was prepared to conclude a new agreement to prolong the original convention which was to expire in June in order to prevent any delay.

LADY LINLITHGOW APPEALS

Urges Indian Women to Join Women's Auxiliary Corps

Transocean

BANGKOK, March 20.—Lady Linlithgow, wife of the Viceroy of India, today appealed to Indian women to join the Women's Auxiliary Corps, which she is trying to form.

She urged all women between 18 and 45 to enrol in the organization.

This appeal directly contradicts the advice given by the Governor of Bengal a few days ago, when he asked Indian women to stay indoors in case of an invasion.

FRENCH WRITER ATTACKED

Bomb Thrown at Marcel Deat During Speech at Paris

D.N.B.

PARIS, March 27.—A new attempt on the life of the noted French journalist and politician Marcel Deat was made Friday night, when Deat made a speech at Paris. Deat was in the middle of his speech when a man in the audience flung a bomb with a burning fuse at him. The bomb rebounded at his waistcoat. Deat interrupted his speech, calmly picked up the bomb, extinguished the fuse and handed the bomb over to a policeman who came rushing up and then continued his speech, adding as an insert that methods such as the one just witnessed, would not divert him from his aims.

Few Jobless in Denmark

Transocean

COPENHAGEN, March 18.—The number of persons out of work for more than seven days totaled 115,800 in Denmark at the end of February, compared with 117,200 at the beginning of the same month, according to an announcement made here today. This reduction in the number of unemployed is regarded as very satisfactory, especially as frost has not yet made work possible in the open air.

CHANDRA BOSE GIVES WARNING TO CRIPPS

(Continued From Page 1)

see that Britian's military bases are removed from India and that the exploitation of my country in the interest of the imperialistic war ceases.

Japanese Policy Just

"Sometime ago the British Government inaugurated the so-called scorched earth policy. I have no objection if this policy is applied to Britain. But I must certainly protest if such policy should be followed in India. For it is only the poor Indian people who will suffer when their towns and villages are burnt to ashes by the fleeing British army.

"The Premier of Japan has on two occasions clearly expressed that the firm policy of the Japanese Government is an independent India. May I ask you to adopt on behalf of your Government the policy of the Japanese Government, namely, 'India for the Indians' without reserve and to apply it now.

"The Indian people know exactly that the present war is a gigantic attempt to build up a new world order and that this war provides the best opportunity for India to realize the aims followed by her for years. Those who will help India now to gain her independence will be India's friends and allies."

Chandra Bose Selected

The Indian Independence League in Bangkok recently appointed Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, former president of the Indian Congress Party, as supreme leader of the League, and Rash Behari Bose, leader of the Indian movement in Japan, as deputy supreme leader, the German News Agency reported from the Thai capital today.

The appointments were made on the occasion of the first parade held at Shonanto under the auspices of the League.

More than 10,000 Indians living in Malaya have joined the League and league delegates have been dispatched from Shonanto to Tokyo to participate in a conference of representatives of all Indians in East Asia scheduled to take place in the near future.

OSHIMA IS GUEST OF TISO

Slovak President Entertains Japanese Ambassador

Transocean

BRATISLAVA, March 21.—Dr. Joseph Tiso, Slovak President, yesterday received Lieutenant-General Hiroshi Oshima, Japanese Ambassador to Berlin, concurrently representing Japan in Slovakia.

Dr. Tiso and Foreign Minister Dr. Tuka will give a luncheon party in honor of the Japanese guest today.

In this connection, it was learned that on Thursday night, Ambassador Oshima arranged a banquet for the Slovak Cabinet Ministers as well as for the chiefs of the foreign missions accredited to Bratislava.

ORDERS HARSH TREATMENT

Palestine High Commissioner Rules For Internees

Transocean

ANKARA, March 21.—The British High Commissioner of Palestine Sir Harold MacMichael, has ordered that all civilian internees in Palestine be treated more severely.

Rules for confinement in Arab concentration camps in Palestine will also be stricter in the future.

No reasons were given, however, for these new drastic measures, according to latest Palestine reports received here.

Roosevelt Considering Shifting of Secretary Of War, London Envoy

Asahi

ROME, March 28.—The exchange of posts between Colonel Henry L. Stimson, U.S. Secretary of War, and John G. Winant, U.S. Ambassador to Great Britain, is being considered by President Roosevelt, according to a telegram from Lisbon. Political circles in Washington have been speculating as to the rumored change.

TURKISH WRITER RAPS HYPOCRISY OF BRITAIN

Asks, Why Was Iran Occupied If London Is Fighting For Small Nations?

D.N.B.

ISTANBUL, March 27.—The official thesis of the British Government that Great Britain is fighting for the liberty and independence of small nations, was investigated by the writer Sadak in the newspaper Aksham.

Sadak declares that this thesis had been refuted recently by no less an organ than the London Times itself on the occasion of the Iran Spring festivals. The Times claimed that the Iran population had never been as happy as now under Anglo-Bolshevist occupation. The London paper, Sadak declares, went even as far as to wish the same fate for other small nations. He furthermore points out that everyone will recall that the British and the Soviets took Iran by armed force. The aim of this forcible action was to furnish the Soviets wth a road of communication for war deliveries from England and the United States.

Concluding, Sadak emphasizes that the occupation of this country by force is not compatible with the country's liberty and its independence.

British Demand Expulsion

Transocean

ANKARA, March 17.—The British Government has again demanded that the Imam Yahya of Yemen expel all Axis citizens from the country, it is reported here today. The first request, made at the end of last year, was rejected by the Yemen Government.

ITALY SUMMARIZES PAST WAR RESULTS

High Command Announces 2,308 Enemy Planes Destroyed in Two and Half Years

Domei

ROME, March 27.—Summarizing aerial, naval and shipping losses inflicted on the enemy during the past two and half years since Italy's entry into the European War, the High Command announced today that Italian military, aerial and naval actions have accounted for the destruction of 2,308 warplanes, as well as the sinking or damaging of 81 naval vessels and 74 merchant ships.

Of the total number of planes destroyed, 60 French aircraft were shot down during Italian operations against France, 338 British and Greek warplanes over the Greek front, 334 British planes in Ethiopia, 859 British aircraft over the Libyan front, 77 Soviet planes over the northern front and 612 enemy planes over various waters as well as along the coastal areas, the announcement said.

Referring to naval losses inflicted on the enemy, the announcement revealed that a total of 81 naval vessels have either been destroyed, or heavily damaged by Italian bombs, including 11 battleships, 36 cruisers, 10 aircraft carriers, 12 destroyers, two submarines, one sub-chaser and nine other vessels of various types.

The announcement further disclosed that during the same period 14 enemy merchant vessels were damaged by aerial torpedoes and 60 by bombs.

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PROGRAM:

1. a) Die Lotosblume ..... b) Maedchen mit den roten Muendchen ..... c) Widmung ..... d) Fruehlingsliebe ..... FRANZ
a) O ihr Herren ..... b) Schneegloeckchen ..... c) Der Himmel hat eine Thraene geweint ..... d) Auftraege ..... SCHUMANN
2. Aria from "Il Re Pastore" "Lamero" ..... MOZART
with violin obligato
3. a) Wenn die Linde blueht ..... b) Herzenstausch ..... c) Beim Schneewetter ..... d) Mein Schaetzelein ..... REGER
4. a) Ici-bas ..... b) Zephyr ..... c) Green ..... d) Mandoline ..... DEBUSSY
5. From the Suite "To the Lost Child" a. Hymn ..... b. Lullaby ..... c. Elegie ..... AKIYOSHI

YOKO MATSUKUMA at the piano AYAKO YAMAMOTO violin

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CHURCHILL DIGGING GRAVE OF ENGLAND

No Man Better Fitted for Job Of Steering British Empire To Ruin

No one can do a better job of losing a war than Winston Churchill since he took over the job of Prime Minister of England. What he has done so far, one might really wonder if he is trying to win the war or lose it for the British Empire.

The "big mouth-piece" of Parliament still believes his people have not yet had enough bloodshed, turmoil, hardships and tears and is still giving them the "works." As long as the Premier, dubbed the greatest grave-digger of Britain, holds the helm of the State, the sun is gradually setting on the once great domain of the Empire.

Such is the opinion expressed by the German newspaper, Deutsche Allegemeine Zeitung, in an article translated by Transocean in alluding to Premier Churchill's debit and credit ledger account of what he has accomplished so far in the present war.

"On the debit side there was that debacle in Greece," declared the journal. "There was that 12-day stand on the island of Crete, which Churchill had sworn would be defended to the last man. There was last year's Libyan campaign, during which General Sir Archibald Wavell, the Magic Light, had his light extinguished. There was that abortive British attack on Dakar.

"Moreover, there was last November's British blitzkrieg in Libya, which after two long months has turned into another fiasco with the British being chased back to the Egyptian border. Then Malaya, where the British battleships, Prince of Wales and the Repulse, were sunk and subsequently when he lost all of the Malay Peninsula precipitated by the fall of Singapore Island. That's part of the debit side of the ledger, the crowning achievements of the Prime Minister's great leadership.

Credit Side

"However, there is a credit side, too," the paper continued. "There was that great British victory at Oran, when the British navy attacked the immobilized French fleet. There was that glorious campaign in Syria, when the British again attacked their former French ally. There was the great victory in Iraq, where the British established a new puppet Government.

"Of course, one must not forget Iran which is acclaimed Britain's greatest victory of the war achieved with the whole-hearted assistance of Soviet Russia. These are Britain's victories.

"It is curious to note that in these various victorious campaigns, the British never came up against the Axis troops, German, Japanese or Italian. They were all achieved against small, neutral nations which were powerless to resist Britain's superior forces or against France, the nation which gave all its strength to save the fleeing British army at Dunkirk. The British are willing to tackle any foe except the Axis Forces. That is something London leaves to the native.

"Consider Churchill's classic remark in the House of Commons a few months ago, when he spoke about the propagandists saying that Britain would run short of this and that but Britain ran short only of Huns meaning that the British simply couldn't find enough Germans to tangle with. Yet, all the time there were plenty of German soldiers just 24 miles away from Britain, patiently waiting for that great offensive Churchill promised to launch but never has.

Stalin Sends S.O.S. Call

"Meanwhile, the Bolsheviks at the same time were screaming for British aid. Premier Josef Stalin talked himself hoarse trying to get his dear brother in London to open up that second land front against the Germans in order to save Russia.

"But, looking at the world through smoke colored glasses, Churchill failed to discern the presence of German soldiers across the 20 miles of the fog-swept English Channel. So he said Britain had run short of Huns and hence, there was no need to fight. He simply left that work to the Bolsheviks and to any other victims, who could be inveigled into the war on Britain's side.

"However, with that glorious record behind him, Churchill demanded and received a vote of confidence from the House of Commons. Britain's destiny will remain in the hands of the British Empire's grave-digger, who has abandoned the shovel for the steam-operated excavator to expedite the job.

"Considering what Churchill has done, one might really wonder whether he is trying to win the war or lose it for Britain. He spoke recently about Britain not wanting a war in the Pacific, yet he sought one and found it. It has cost him dearly.

"He said he did not want the war extended but he spread it to the Balkans and secured disaster. He worked and prayed for a war in Soviet Russia, and when it came, he refused to let Britain do her share, thus, facilitating the crushing of the main Bolshevik armies.

"He succeeded in dragging the United States into the war with President Franklin Delano Roosevelt's loyal cooperation of course. But that has resulted only in the virtual complete stoppage of war materials and Lend-Lease aid from the United States.

"Everything he has done has worked against the interests of Great Britain. The Empire has dwindled alarmingly in size and power and prestige. British influence has been driven completely out of China. Hongkong, the monument to British imperialism in China, has been occupied by the Japanese. The British will soon be driven out of Burma. They have already lost British North Borneo, Malaya and Singapore Island.

"President Roosevelt, while cooperating with the British, has not been adverse to doing a little grabbing himself and those British bases traded for the 50 broken-down destroyers will in all probability remain permanently in American hands.

"Britain has been kicked out of the Western Hemisphere too. The sun, which formerly never set on the British Empire, is setting regularly and there's nothing the British can do to stop it.

"All this has come about under the great leadership of Churchill, the man who promised the British people blood, toil, sweat and tears and, for once, kept his word!

"However, Churchill feels that the British have not yet had enough blood, toil, sweat and tears and so he is remaining in office because, as he says, there's nobody who can do a better job than he. He continues with the blessings of the Axis. Germany, Japan and Italy are digging a grave for the British Empire and they are getting the utmost assistance from Winston Spencer Harrow Churchill, the best grave-digger of them all."

Women Marathon Stars in Action

Physical fitness is being stressed in all universities and schools in the country and women's and girls' institutions are in no way disregarding this sound advice. Seen above is the start, from the main gate of the Tokyo Imperial University, of a 20 kilometers marathon team race held among women university students of the Kanto district. The strenuous course was successfully covered by all participants, and in remarkably good times too, showing the perfect physical condition of Japan's young womanhood. The race was won by the Tokyo Women's Higher Normal School team.

Times Book Shelf

(Continued From Page 6)

the "Essai de Theodicee" which he undertook at the request of the Queen of Prussia.

Leibniz died on November 1716. His last years were enfeebled by disease, harassed by controversies and embittered by neglect. Neither at Berlin in the academy which he had founded, nor in London, where many famous scholars knew him well, was any notice taken of his death. At Hannover, his secretary was his only mourner. He was buried, as a report says, more like a common peasant than what he really was, an ornament to Germany. Only in the French academy was a worthy eulogy devoted to his memory. He possessed an indomitable energy and capacity for work to which is largely due the uncontested position he holds as a man of almost universal attainments and almost universal genius. His life described by the Viennese author is a triumphant paean to the sublime spirit of man

Radio Program

Sunday

— Morning —

6:40 Serial Talk, "Builders of The Meiji Era, Series No. 5," by Izumi Yanagida.

7:30 "National Resolution," by Noburo Tateishi; Japanese Old Style Poem Recital by Kogo Sasaki.

8:00 News; Music: Orchestra, "Devermento No. 17" (Mozart); Piano and Orchestra, "Rond in D Major" (Mozart).

9:00 The Records of Victories (Phono-film 15th Edition).

10:00 Inter-Music Kanto District Wind Music Band: March "Warship Shikishima." (T. Setoguchi), Opera Barber of Sevilla" (Rossini), March "The Decisive War of Greater East Asia" (Naval Band) and March "Brilliant Japanese Army" (Army Band).

— Afternoon —

12:00 Time; News; Bikyo Orchestra Band under the direction of Katsuji Asakura.

1:00 Entertainment for wounded Soldiers at the Second Army Hospital Relaying Samurai Story Telling; Talk, "South Seas Races and Resources," by Ken Sawada; War Songs; Japan Broadcasting Chorus.

2:30 Music and Radio Exercise for Workers: Kure Naval Band's Wind Music: March "Warship" (Naval Band) and other marches relayed from The Osaka Kabuki-za Theater.

3:00 News: Piano solo by Noboru Toyomasu; Tokyo Chamber Music Band: "Flute Quartet in A Major" (Mozart); "String Quartet in D Major, The Second Movement" (Mozart) and "String Quartet in B Flat Major, The Third Movement" (Mozart).

— Evening —

6:00 Children's Hour: News; Drama "Father and Mother of Japan," by Masao Nakayama and others.

6:30 Talk, "India At The Cross-Roads," by Hideyoshi Ashida.

7:30 "This Week's War Situation."

8:00 Radio Drama: "Gubinjinso" (S. Natsume) by Yaeko Mizutani.

9:00 News; Tokyo Broadcasting Orchestra under the direction of Koichiro Hisaoka: "Following Beautiful Rhythms" and "The Sky" (K. Hisaoka).

10:00 Time; Today's War Situation; News.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK

General MacArthur, who, as Commander-in-Chief of the American and Filipino Forces in the Philippines, has been putting up resistance in a corner of Luzon Island, was so lionized among the peoples of the anti-Axis Powers that he was regarded as the bravest general. But this "brave" General recently fled to Australia, thereby betraying his reputation. It is said that the Filipino troops whom he so cruelly left in the lurch were trained by him for the past seven years, and that he actually attained the status of Marshal for the Filipino Army. But if he were a General really worthy of his fame, he would not have acted in such an irresponsible manner as to abandon the Filipino troops in their hour of distress.

There is, in Japan an old saying, "ichiji ga banji," meaning that one thing betrays the whole. Acts of betrayal like the one committed by "brave" General MacArthur are being perpetrated almost daily by leaders of the anti-Axis Powers.

"The American Navy is prepared to demonstrate its mighty strength in the sight of the American nation and the formidable enemy," so wrote President Roosevelt to Colonel Frank Knox, the American Secretary of the Navy, on the day preceding America's Navy Day. Rear-Admiral J. W. Greenslade, Commander of the 12th Naval District, also, in a lecture at the Kiwanis Club, declared that the American Navy was held in readiness at points far from the American coast in order to attack the enemy. It will also be recalled that Mr. R. Sucker, President of the Sucker Transport Company of Honolulu, speaking at a general meeting of the shipping companies in San Francisco, affirmed that defenses in Hawaii had already been made so complete that the island was impregnable to attacks by the most formidable foe.

The prophetic words of these American leaders however, were falsified by the event which occurred on the first day of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Aisa, as everybody knows. The so-called impregnable defenses of Hawaii were so easily broken by the Japanese Forces that they appeared as though they were built of glass. The American Navy, which the American leaders flauntingly declared had been in readiness to demonstrate its mighty strength, soon showed itself sadly lacking in preparedness against the Japanese attack.

Mr. Winston Churchill, the British Premier, in one of his speeches in the House of Commons, expressed his firm determination to provide efficient armaments in East Asia to cope successfully with the development and expansion of a large-scale war. As if to endorse Mr. Churchill's declaration, Mr. Duff Cooper, who visited Melbourne as Special Envoy to East Asia some time ago, stated with much assurance that Britain's preparations to meet the Pacific crisis, which he admitted was daily growing more serious, had already been completed. This preparedness would most probably avert the outbreak of war, he said. Referring to the statement previously made by Mr. Churchill that the British Government was sending a powerful squadron to the Pacific, he further declared that the arrival of this squadron would produce the decisive effects on the Pacific situation. That these brave talks of distinguished British statesmen were no better than empty words has been amply proved by events. Mr. Churchill himself later admitted by implication the falsehood of the assurances which he had once given to his people of the completeness of British defenses in East Asia when he, after the debacle which the British forces suffered in the War of Greater East Asia, apologetically stated that nothing would have been more inadvisable than to distribute the British military strength among thousands of islands in East Asia. Mr. Duff Cooper also negated his own previous assertion that British defenses in East Asia had been completed when, immediately after the annihilation of what he called the "powerful British Squadron" by the Japanese Navy, he stated that the British forces were inadequate and that the Japanese Forces were scoring overwhelming successes.

Concerning the defenses of Hongkong Island, Major-General Maltby, Commander of the Hongkong garrison, proudly told Mr. Fulman, a well-known American radio commentator, that the British garrison was heavily armed with guns, that the topographical position of Hongkong forbade the activity of enemy tanks and that Hongkong was defended by numberless American airplanes in service in the Chinese continent. When, later, the Canadian troops arrived at Hongkong, the Ta Kung Pao, a well-known Chungking paper, in a very joyous strain, wrote that it felt as though the Canadian troops were a heaven-sent army and that their arrival had assured the complete security of Hongkong and East Asia. Unlike Japan, it further wrote, Britain was steadily carrying out her plans, true to her promises. Hongkong, which this Chungking paper believed had been made secure, fell into Japanese hands after only a fortnight's fighting. The Chinese paper must realize now that unlike Britain, Japan is carrying out her plans with lightning swiftness.

Further, it is on record that President Roosevelt once declared to the American Press that it was the fundamental policy of the United States to defend the Philippines. So long as the Stars and Stripes were flown there, the United States would never allow an alien foe to set foot on the soil of the Philippines, he asserted. Mr. Early, President Roosevelt's private secretary, must also remember the statement which he himself made to the Press on the last day of 1941 that he was confident that American reinforcements would be dispatched immediately to the Philippines and that the day was not far off when American ships laden with troops, guns and tanks, would be steaming westward across the Pacific.

How was it that Americans in high responsible positions had the face to tell their countrymen such deliberate lies? It is particularly extraordinary that the statement of Mr. Early referred to was made only two days before the fall of Manila to the Japanese. We have not heard of any report since that "American ships laden with troops, guns and tanks" have arrived at Manila. On the contrary, we know for certain that General MacArthur, then Commander of the American and Filipino forces, fled from the Philippines.

Major-General Percival, who commanded the British forces in Malaya, told the press with much assurance, when he returned to Singapore—which has been renamed Shonan Island—from his tour of inspection of the defenses in the whole of Malaya, that the defenses of Malaya were practically complete. Marshal Brooke Popham, Commander-in-Chief of the British East Asian Army, also, in a press interview at the Manila Hotel, replied to an interviewer who asked him whether preparations had been completed at Singapore to resist attacks, that all preparations had been completed one month before. These British Generals were either dismissed or surrendered to the Japanese Army two or three months after they had made the abovementioned remarks.

Lieutenant-General Terr Porter, former Chief of Staff of the Netherlands East Indies Army, in a press interview at the Manila Hotel, stressed the strength of the defenses of the Netherlands East Indies. According to him, the defenses of the Netherlands East Indies were in a most satisfactory state thanks to the very valuable aid extended by the United States and Britain. He made special reference to the mighty strength of the air force of the Netherlands East Indies. In the meantime, the refugee Netherlands Government in London announced that numerous secret air bases had been laid out in the Netherlands East Indies and that the defenses in that country had been made perfect with a large force of airplanes supplied by America. Again, Admiral Hart, Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Combined Fleet in the Southwestern Pacific, declared while he was in Java that in his opinion Java was the most suitable place where the Combined Fleet should have its permanent headquarters. The falsehood of all the assurances given by these enemy commanders has been amply proved by the fact that Java has now been brought under Japanese sway. About a dozen distinguished statesmen and commanders of the anti-Axis camp whose remarks we have quoted above have all turned out to be big lies.

From the past experience it may easily be inferred that their present talk of the 1942 or 1943 counter-offensive is nothing but an empty threat. That the view is finding expression among the nations of the anti-Axis Powers against dilatory tactics is proof that they have lost faith in the promises being given by their leaders, with the consequent growth of uneasiness among them. As a matter of fact, the leaders of these enemy countries are without any counter-measures to improve the war situation which is going from bad to worse for them.

U.S., BRITAIN PLACED IN HOPELESS PLIGHT

All Attempts to Win War Bound To Fail, Declares Berlin Paper

D.N.B.

BERLIN, March 27.—In one of its series of articles dealing with the present war situation, the Berliner Boersenzeitung points out that the present world war is entirely different from World War I and declares that to whatever exertions the United States Government may force the American people, the attempt to wrest away victory from the Tripartite Powers will be in vain.

Apart from the fact that America's and Britain's allies are already so much weakened that they can no longer be of any aid to these two Powers, the paper points to the fact that due to the terrific loss of shipping, the enemy now cannot transport the most urgently needed of his normal vital supplies.

No Transport Chance

With Germany and Italy leading the common fight in the European bloc and Japan the East Asiatic bloc, the United States has been forced to split up its armed strength over enormous distances. Thus, even though the United States may produce huge amounts of war materials and train an enormous army, what good will this do if there are not the ships available to transport men and materials to Britain's aid, the paper asks.

The following excerpt from the article shows the hopeless plight into which the United States and Britain have been thrown.

"The Allies of the United States, Russia and England, are today already so much weakened by the victories of the Tripartite Powers that they can no longer be considered of any help in this war.

"The Russian winter offensive has broken down under terrible losses suffered by the Russians. The German Army, whose advances was interrupted last fall by the premature start of the winter, stands ready to launch a new offensive against the Soviet Union which will definitely eliminate Russia as a factor of major importance in this war. England is badly shaken by the victories of the Tripartite Powers in Europe and in East Asia on the sea, on land and in the air. Its position in Africa, India and in the Mediterranean is becoming increasingly difficult. The British people at home are becoming daily more disappointed in the war and more apathetic.

Huge Shipping Losses

"The intensified submarine warfare is cutting down the available shipping space in a catastrophic manner. No Roosevelt program can even half-way replace the lost tonnage. With the remainder of their ships, the Anglo-Americans will not even be able to transport the most urgently needed of their normal, vital supplies.

"The common fight of the European bloc under the leadership of the Axis and the East Asiatic bloc under the leadership of Japan is forcing the United States to split up its armed strength over enormous distances.

"Thus, the United States and England are deprived of all hope ever to be able to defeat Japan, Germany, Italy, and their allies. The tremendous tonnage, needed for the shipping of troops and war material to Europe, Africa and Asia is not and will never be available.

"No matter how much war materials those countries may produce, and how many troops they may train, it will be impossible for the United States therefore to influence the outcome of this war in a decisive manner.

"The possibility to land in Europe as in 1917 no longer exists. Thus, the United States will lose its two ocean war. To whatever exertions Mr. Roosevelt and his Jews may force the American people, the attempt to wrest away victory from the Tripartite Powers is in vain. All American efforts are hopeless."

Today's Sports

BASEBALL

Professional games. Nankai vs. Kurowashi and Kyojins vs. Taiyo at Korakuen stadium, Koishikawa-ku, 1 p.m.

Big Six O.B. League. Meiji vs. Kandai at Meiji Shrine stadium. 12:30 p.m. Waseda vs. Doshisha, at Totsuka field. 2 p.m.

RUGBY

Kanto Intercollegiate League. Meiji vs. Rikkyo at Hachimanyama, 3 p.m.

HOCKEY

Resident Germans vs. Keio university at Yokohama Country and Athletic Club, Yokohama, 11 a.m.

Intercollegiate rugby marks its second week of play today with the Meiji-Rikkyo match at the Hachimanyama grounds from 3 p.m. Other sports scheduled today are baseball and hockey.

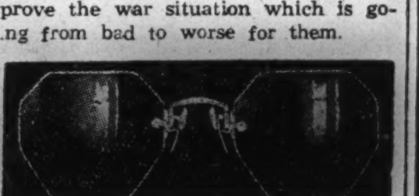
The resident German hockey team will meet another tough opponent today at the Y.C. & A.C. grounds in Yokohama when they exchange shots with the Keio university aggregation.

At the Korakuen stadium, the proballers have another twin-bill with Nankai crossing bats with Kurowashi and the Kyojins meeting the Taiyo nine. First game is set for 1 p.m.

Two tight games featured the opening day of the professional league Saturday at Korakuen. In the opener, the Taiyo nine behind effective hurling of J. Noguchi squeezed out a 2-1 victory over the Nankai club in an eleven-inning thriller. In the nightcap, the local Kyojins opened up their pennant drive with a sparkling 8 to 0 shut-out over the Kurowashi team.

The scores:

Nankai	000	000	010	00—1
Taiyo	001	000	000	1x—2
Kurowashi	000	000	000	—0
Kyojins	402	001	01x	—8



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Kobe Notes

With a view to putting Inland Sea shipping under the control of one company, the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, the Setsuyo Kisen Kaisha, the Amagasaki Kisen Kaisha, the Uwajima Unyu Kaisha, the Awa-kyodo Kisen Kaisha, the Tosa Kisen Kaisha and the Sumitomo Kogyo Kaisha have formed a joint shipping company called the Kansai Kisen Kaisha.

The capital of this new company is ¥15,000,000, fully paid up. The head office will be in Osaka with branches at Kobe, Beppu and Sumoto.

At a general meeting held on March 25 at the Osaka office of the O.S.K., Mr. T. Nakamura was elected President and Mr. T. Kishida as Managing Director. The Board of Directors will comprise Messrs. S. Horibe, J. Amo, Y. Amagasaki and H. Izumiya.

The following guests were registered at the Tor Hotel on March 27:

Mr. H. W. Elbrechtz, Mr. N. Hamada, Mr. J. Iwaki, Mr. J. Kawanabe, Mr. N. Kurabayashi, Mr. Kin Soh Kai, Mr. G. Klare, Mr. A. Lesourd, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. de Lemoine, Mr. R. Mosel, Mr. and Mrs. E. Parfait, Dr. and Mrs. W. Prahl and two sons, Mr. O. P. G. Scotto, Mrs. A. Shibusawa and two sons, Mr. Y. Tanaka, Mrs. K. Tsuchida, Mr. and Mrs. T. Uchida, Mrs. K. Yorioka, Miss Y. Yorioka, Mr. H. Yoshida.

CHARTERED TO CARRY JEWS

Portuguese Ship Sailing From Casablanca to U.S.

Transocean

LISBON, March 20.—The Portuguese steamer, San Thome, 5,237 tons, will be fitted with an additional 630 berths for transporting a large number of passengers, chiefly Jews, from Casablanca to the United States, it was learned yesterday.

The steamer is to be equipped with additional lifeboats and other equipments for the safety of the passengers.

IMMIGRANT SAILORS IN U.S. ILL-TREATED

Many, Threatened With Prison Term, Forced to Go on Ships Into War Zones

D.N.B.

BERLIN, March 27.—Immigrant sailors in the United States who are being forced to work on ships bound for the war zone were called "galley slaves on suicide journey" by the Deutsche Diplomatisch Politische Korrespondenz.

The paper close to the Wilhelmstrasse pointed out that "of late the Americans have been imprisoning sailors who have manifested their unwillingness to continue their work on ships headed for the Anglo-Saxon war zone. Immigration laws have been brandished before several thousand Norwegian and Greek sailors who are now confronted with the alternative of either serving a prison term or of continuing their profession as sailors.

"The right to return home is brutally denied to these immigrant sailors, who, should they repatriate, would not be subject to the military service regulation of their fatherlands. The action taken by the United States is a gross violation of international law, especially of the London Declaration of 1909, which permits the detention of only such persons, who are members of the enemy forces, or who have been called for military service.

"The action taken by both the United States and England is particularly inhuman in view of the fact that the seafarers are compelled to do their work where there is the greatest danger to life.

"The brutality which England and now the United States also are employing against nationals of small countries which they formerly plunged into war in a most irresponsible manner is beginning to take on sanguine aspects."

LACK OF UNITY DEPLORED

No Cooperation Between U.S. Armed Forces, Says Governor

D.N.B.

LISBON, March 27.—The increasing menace to the United States coast by German submarines was taken up by the Governor of North Carolina this morning in the form of an appeal to the War and Navy Departments requesting an immediate conference with the Chief Executive to discuss appropriate counter-measures.

In his appeal, the Governor declared: "A report from Washington states that German submarines, 'without being molested' are harassing the coast of North Carolina....the fact that our counter-measures thus far have been less than adequate is due to the lack of cooperation between the various branches of the United States armed forces."

YANAGISAWA NAMED HEAD OF BANGKOK CULTURE BODY

Introduction of Japanese Arts, Literature—Setting Up of Hospitals Aims

Ken Yanagisawa, former Charge d'Affaires to the Japanese Legation in Portugal, was appointed by the Foreign Office as the first director of the Institute of Japanese Culture to be established in Bangkok.

The Institute is not only to introduce Japanese literature, sciences and arts through motion pictures, music and the popularization of the Japanese language, but is also to set up hospitals with complete medical facilities to contribute to the well-being of the peoples of Greater East Asia, the Foreign Office announcement stated, according to Domei.

Michio Yamagata, member of the Society for International Cultural Relations, will accompany Mr. Yanagisawa, who will leave for his post shortly.

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Nippon Women's Docility Lauded By Army Officer

A Virtue and Not Slavish Attitude as Commonly Thought by Foreigners

The docility of the Japanese women in serving their parents and husbands is a virtue and not a slavish attitude as is commonly thought by foreigners, points out Lieutenant-Colonel Kurazo Suzuki in an article in the March issue of Shufu-no-tomo. He further states that the families into which Japanese women marry are their "training camps" where they learn to become women worthy of their nationality. The gist of his article is as follows:

"I was most interested to hear the recent comment made by the Director of the German-Japanese Cultural Society on Japanese culture. He said that unlike his compatriots who go to Tokyo to study Japanese culture, he went to Matsuyama and stayed there for eight years, where he was impressed by the simple but respectful manners and customs of the people. He felt that it was in the pleasant farm life in which the husband and wife work together in the fields that the real spirit of Japan lay.

"I was struck with admiration, for the Director had caught the essence of Japanese culture. However, on second thoughts, I felt it natural that a German should notice this part of our culture, for the Germans too have been fighting since the First World War against the liberalism of England and America on one hand and with Communism on the other. It has driven away individualism, materialism, and internationalism and has built a nation based upon nationalism and spiritualism. To fulfill this purpose, education based on soil and blood has been given, soil signifying the German land and blood signifying the German nation. It is no wonder that the Director, who has received such education, should see the essence of Japanese culture in the simple family life of the farmers.

"Ours is a very unique family system, having at its head the Imperial Family and for its body the individual families of the subjects. The individuals follow the will of the Imperial Throne and serve it by working assiduously in their respective occupations. Hence, the prosperity of the families serves to promote the prosperity of the Imperial Throne, and every individual, regardless of his occupation, plays a part by doing his work earnestly.

"Then, the spirit of our culture lies not only in the farmers' homes but in the families of the factory workers as well, and in those of the Army and Navy officers, Government officials, and teachers.

All Must Work Faithfully

"With the progress of the world, our lives have become complicated. There are many cases where brothers in the same family work at different occupations. However, this should make no difference in the spirit of serving the nation. As long as each member does his duty faithfully, he is at the same time fulfilling his duty toward the Imperial Throne.

"Wives can do their part by going about their household duties diligently and by looking after their children so that their husbands can give their utmost at the offices, factories, or wherever they may be working.

"The spirit of pure Japanese culture, hence, can be expressed and must be expressed, in the lives of all Japanese subjects, now as well as in the past, in urban life as well as in rural life.

"'The Japanese women are too conservative, they don't go out into society enough, they have no political ability, they are subordinate to men,' such are the criticisms made against them by foreigners and even by some Japanese. These are all mistaken ideas. The uniqueness of our culture based on the family system lies in the fact that the members obey and follow the will of the family head and serve the Imperial Throne through their individual families. For this reason, the women in general cannot leave their homes in the hands of the servants and go into the social or political world. Their duty lies in the home.

"Moreover, the Japanese women are not the slaves of men. They are fulfilling their duties as wives and mothers. Such criticisms come from those foreigners who do not understand Japanese culture and from Japanese who are blinded from over admiration of European and American cultures.

"When seen by foreigners who understand our culture, our women have virtues that cannot be found among the women of other nations just as our Army and Navy have the highest spiritual qualities in the world. The Japanese women have learned through their unique family lives to serve their father and mother-in-law and their husbands with all their hearts. Their love for their children, moreover, is infinite. It is this love that appears before the dying soldiers in the form of their mothers praying ardently for them.

"This strong love for their children comes to the Japanese mothers from their respect for the ancestors and their wish to see their family lines continue and prosper forever. This wish for the prosperity and continuation of their families comes from their desire to serve the Imperial Throne to posterity.

Best Training Places

"The best training place for boys is the Army. Trained under the supreme command of His Majesty the Emperor, they become the world's best soldiers and seamen. The women's best training place is the family into which they marry. Here they are trained for a long period of time, serving the members of the family and learning the family teachings and customs.

"The hardship they have to endure during this period is beyond the imagination of those foreigners who advocate individualism, liberalism, and women's rights over men. After receiving such training they become worthy women of Japan.

"After the Meiji Restoration our nation sought knowledge over all parts of the world and has progressed as she has today. However, she has never forgotten the spirit of her own culture, upon which she has interwoven the good points of the foreign cultures, and has developed a culture of her own.

"But, sad to say, during this long period of time, Japan has taken not only the good qualities but some bad points of foreign ways as well. For this reason, some thoughtless persons have become worshippers of Europe and America and have become infected with mistaken ideas. Some have even changed their style of living to that of 'jazz' culture. They have come to scorn the fine Japanese style of living as being behind the times and have formed a style of living based on individualism, where ancestors and descendants are disregarded and only pleasures are sought. Such homes conflict with the basic spirit of our nation.

"With the outbreak of the Manchurian Incident, the movement to revive Japanism arose. The China Incident then spurred on the movement. When the War of Greater East Asia broke out on December 8 last year, the whole nation stood up and reawakened to the fundamental spirit of Japan. The women realized their duties and the worth of their training. The women of today and future Japan should be only too glad to receive this training and perpetuate their virtues forever throughout the world."

Cherry Blossoms--Spirit of Japan

By Shigeyoshi Sakabe

Flowers speak a language more eloquent sometimes than the words of mouth. They can give unmistakable expression to thoughts where the tongue and the pen fail. Yet, they do not necessarily speak a universal language: a flower may represent one idea in one nation, and quite another idea elsewhere. A comparison of the varying significances given to a flower by different peoples often reveals the fundamental psychological differences of the peoples in question.

Nowhere is this difference more revealing of the idealism of the Japanese and that of the English-speaking peoples than in the symbolism of the cherry. To the Englishman and the generality of his fellow Europeans, the cherry is first and last an edible fruit. It is defined by lexicographers merely as "small stone-fruit".

To the 17th century English poet, Robert Herrick, who sang

"of brooks, of blossoms, birds and
flowers, of April, May, of June,
and July flowers,"

the cherry was merely a fruit, not even a flower. His "Cherry Ripe" which is about the only poem exclusively dealing with the cherry, in the whole realm of the English literary tradition, reads thus:

Cherry ripe, ripe, ripe, I cry.
Full and fair ones—come and buy.

But to the Japanese, it is more than a fruit, more than a flower: it stands for a high ideal, a way of life.

Compare "Cherry Ripe" with Motoori's 31 syllable poem:

Isles of blest Japan!
Should Your Yamato spirit
Strangers seek to scan,
Say—scenting morn's sunlit air
Blows the cherry wild and fair.

Visualize the glory of delicately colored blossoms in the depths of mountains in the first ray of the morning sun! Visualize, then, the still greater glory of their end! When the time comes, they fall and scatter, like the true samurai, in calm acceptance of their destiny, glad that their life on earth was brilliant though short, and without the least effort to prolong their life.

Ask a Japanese what Japanese spirit is. He will probably be unable to give a satisfactory explanation in words, but will insist that "Japanese spirit" is the basic element of Bushido, the code of Japanese warriors both ancient and modern, and that it is the sole explanation of the mastery triumphs of the Japanese Army and Navy in the present war. He will admit their superiority in preparedness, tactics and weapons of war, but will insist that without the traditional "Japanese spirit," tactics and arms alone will not help to win a decisive victory.

When further pressed for a clearer definition, he will repeat Motoori's poem and offer it as his answer. Indeed, as some writer has put it, this spirit, when crystallized, becomes the sharpest steel; when scattered, it falls like the petals of the cherry.

Recall the daring feats of prowess of the Special Attack Flotilla, the nine members of which blasted the U.S. Battleship Arizona and maimed the main body of the American Pacific Fleet. They were mightier indeed than steel, and lighter than cherry blossoms in falling. Thus is war fought by the Japanese warriors, and thus is history made.

It is easy to understand how cherry blossoms have come to be more than an object of aesthetic appreciation. They are the perfect symbol of a way of life followed by all true Japanese.

No wonder thousand upon thousand of poems have been composed on cherry blossoms throughout the history of Japanese literature. No wonder hanami (cherry viewing) has become a grand national institution observed by all, continued for ages.

When cherry blossoms are in bloom, people go out on an expedition to see the trees in flower. Men and women by the hundreds of thousands, spend a day in pleasant holiday-making under blooming cherry trees. In Kyoto crowds of people make nightly pilgrimages to see the blossoms of just one old tree—known as the "night cherry of Gion".

The cherry trees of Arashiyama have a special attraction on account of their spotted locations among evergreens. And those of Omuro is a veritable exhibition of cherry trees of all kinds and descriptions. And as for Yoshino and Daigo, their view has a very unusual appeal to us because of their rich historical associations.

The people of the early Tokugawa period were a leisurely and easy-going lot, and the women of Yedo made special kimono just for the cherry-blossom outing. Naturally enough, there ensued as a result a keen beauty contest.

As a result, there came into being a custom known as Kosode-maku or curtain of kimono hung from tree to tree. The curtain consisted of the best costumes of the family possession—among them especially the hanami-kosode or short-sleeved garments especially made for the hanami outing.

Inside the curtain was their box where a red blanket was spread, and there was music and dancing and poetry-composing.

At Ueno in Yedo, there were dozens of such boxes and the beauty of the kosode curtains vied with the beauty of nature.

SPRING IN NARA

By MANSHU KAWAMURA

Painted in Color on Silk Owned by Mr. Eizo Ida

A five-storied pagoda stands silently among the blooming cherry trees. A pond and some deer playing under the cherry trees painted in the foreground, and a gracefully curved mountain in the background enhance the peaceful atmosphere of the ancient capital. Manshu Kawamura is a Kyoto painter studied under Shunkyo Yamamoto and excels in landscape painting. He taught for a long time at the Kyoto School of Painting, and is a member of the Imperial Fine Art Academy.

(This is the 11th of the Sunday series on masterpieces of Japanese arts presented by the Kokusai Bunka Shinkokai or Society for International Cultural Relations.)

Diffusion of Japan's Culture in South Vital

(Continued From Page 6)

completely lost by the unscrupulous act of one man, and, therefore, every one of the Japanese people should become the guiding spirit to the southern peoples. Accordingly, the success or failure of our cultural work hinges upon the culture and the creative power of Japan.

Condensed from Gaiko Hyoron, March issue, 1942, and translated by Contemporary Opinions

INDIA
An Impartial Study

(Continued From Page 6)

this process of bleeding was on a comparatively modest scale: "Generally up to 1847, the imports were about $30,000,000 and the exports about $47,,500,000. The difference is the tribute which the Company received from the country."

Consider, second, the drain through fortunes, dividends and profits made in India and spent abroad. The British come as officials or soldiers or traders; they make their money and return to Great Britain. Let an Englishman, Edmund Burke, describe them—and intensify his description today in proportion to the growth of British positions, manufactures and commerce in India.

"They have no more social habits with the people than if they still resided in England; nor indeed any species of intercourse but that which is necessary to make a sudden fortune.

Animated with all the avarice of age, and all the impetuosity of youth, they roll in one after another; wave after wave, and there is nothing before the eyes of the natives but an endless, hopeless prospect of new flights of birds of prey and passage, with appetites continually renewing for a food that is continually wasting. Every rupee of profit made by an Englishman is lost forever to India."

Drain Through Salaries

Consider, third, the drain through salaries and pensions derived from India and spent abroad. In 1927 Lord Winterton showed, in the House of Commons, that there were then some 7,500 retired officials in Great Britain drawing annually $17,500,000 in pensions from the Indian revenue; Ramsay MacDonald put the figure at $20,000,000 a year. When England, which is almost as over-populated as Bengal, sends its sons to India, it requires of them 24 years of service, reduced by four years of furloughs; it then retires them for life on a generous pension, paid by the Hindu people.

Even during their service these officials send their families or their children to live for the most part in England; and they support them there with funds derived from India. Almost everything bought by the British in India, except the more perishable foods is purchased from abroad. A great proportion of the funds appropriated for supplies by the Government of India is spent in England.

As early as 1783 Edmund Burke predicted that the annual drain of Indian resources to England without equivalent return would eventually destroy India. From Plassey to Waterloo, 57 years, the drain of India's wealth to England is computed by Brooks Adams at two-and-a-half to five billion dollars. He adds, what Macaulay suggested long ago, that it was this stolen wealth from India which supplied England with free capital for the development of mechanical inventions and so made possible the Industrial Revolution.

Flow of Revenues

In 1901 Dutt estimated that one-half of the net revenues of India flowed annually out of the country, never to return. In 1906 Mr. Hyndman reckoned the drain at $40,000,000 a year. A. J. Wilson valued it at one-tenth of the total annual production of India. Montgomery Martin, estimating the drain at $15,000,000 a year in 1838, calculated that these annual sums, retained and gathering interest in India, would amount in half a century to $40,000,000,000. Though it may seem merely spectacular to juggle such figures, it is highly probable that the total wealth drained from India since 1757, if it had all been left and invested in India, would now amount, at a low rate of interest, to $400,000,000,000. Allow for money reinvested in India and a sum remains easily equivalent to the difference between the poorest and the richest nations in the world.

The same high rate of taxation which has bled India to perhaps a mortal weakness, might have done it no permanent injury if the wealth so taken had all been returned into the economy and circulation of the country; but bodily withdrawn from it as so much of it was, it has acted like a long-continued transfusion of vital blood. "So great an economic drain out of the resources of the land," says Dutt, "would impoverish the most prosperous countries on earth; it has reduced India to a land of famines more frequent, more widespread and more fatal, than any known before in the history of India, or of the world."

Japan-Portugal Relations Old, Avers Ex-Envoy

Influence of Portuguese Culture on This Country Traced by Yanagisawa

The relationship between Japan and Portugal is very old, the first foreigners to step on Japanese soil being Portuguese. The first voyage across the Indian Ocean by a Japanese about 400 years ago was also made possible through the help of the Portuguese, says Ken Yanagisawa, a retired diplomat, whose last post was in Portugal two years ago. Mr. Yanagisawa has just been appointed first director of the newly-created "Institute of Japanese Culture" at Bangkok. His article appearing in the March 29 issue of the Sunday Mainichi under the headline "400 Years Ago a Japanese Crossed the Indian Ocean," follows:

"We can see how deep the relationship between Japan and Portugal is if we think of the many Portuguese words in our vocabulary which we use unconsciously as pure Japanese words. For example, words, including botan (button) juban (underclothes), pan (bread), kappa (rain-coat), are all Portuguese words.

Was Great Empire

"Before England gained control of the seven seas, Portugal was a great colonial empire which ruled almost all the world. She expanded far and wide, to China, India, the South Sea Islands, Central and South America, and to almost every part of the world. In 1542, that is, 400 years ago, three of her men came to Tanegashima off Kyushu as the first foreigners to tread upon our soil. They introduced guns to Japan. This was the first Japanese contact with the West.

"Had there not been the help of the Portuguese, the first voyage across the Indian Ocean by a Japanese would not have been made possible until a far later period. It was about in 1546 that this voyage was made, about four years after the coming of the first Portuguese.

"However, there is no Japanese record concerning this, and we can only trace the fact in Western records. According to these, the first Japanese to set sail was a man from Kagoshima called Anjiro. It seems that Anjiro had accidently killed a man and went into hiding in a temple, from where he ran into a Portuguese ship which was docked at Kagoshima harbor. The captain, hearing of his plight, took him along on the voyage to the West.

"At that time the Malay Peninsula was a Portuguese possession, with Malacca as its capital city. Malacca had been conquered 35 years prior to that time by the Portuguese and served as the East Asiatic post of Portugal's rule in Asia. As her Western post she had a town in Persia. Thus, guarded by these two posts, she had control of the whole Indian Ocean.

Meets Francisco Xavier

"When Anjiro went to Malacca, Francisco Xavier, the well known missionary, was there to do evangelical work in India and the South Seas. Anjiro, who was introduced to him by the captain of the ship, must have given him a very good impression, for in a letter to Rome, Xavier wrote of his joy at meeting a Japanese for the first time. According to that letter, which is still preserved in safe hands, Xavier learned of Japan through Anjiro, and came to wish that he could go to Japan to spread Christianity there. Following is a part of his letter:

"'A Japanese called Anjiro has come to see me. Since he understands quite a bit of Portuguese, I was able to understand his questions, and he was able to understand my answers. If all Japanese have such strong thirst for new knowledge as Anjiro, they must be the most intelligent people of all the races in the East that we have discovered recently.' This strong appetite for knowledge of the Japanese people must have left a strong impression upon him.

"In another part of that letter he says, 'I asked Anjiro if the Japanese people can be converted into Christians if I went among them. He answered that he did not think they could be converted readily, for they are people who are not influenced easily except by reason and true principles.'

"Because Anjiro made such a good impression on him, Xavier sent him to St. Paul's Institute in Goa, which lies south of Bombay, to convert him into a Christian. Thus Anjiro left Malacca, crossed the Indian Ocean as the first Japanese, and went to Goa.

"However, he was not alone on that voyage. His brother, "John," and his servant, "Antonio," whose Japanese names are not known, were with him. He was in Goa for a while when Xavier decided to go to Japan. He then went back to Malacca and on a junk to Kagoshima as the missionary's guide. He was thus, given the chance to cross the Indian Ocean twice, on his way to and from Goa.

"Two years later, after obtaining satisfactory results, Xavier went back to the West, taking two Japanese boys along with him. Since no record remains, their Japanese names are not known. Their Christian names, however, are left in Western records as Bernard and Matthew. These boys went with Xavier to Canton, then to Malacca, from where they crossed the Indian Ocean to Goa, reaching there in 1552.

"Although the missionary had taken them to let them study in either Goa or Portugal, Matthew died within a short time of illness in Goa, while Bernard died in Coimbra, where he had been studying. The latter had gone to Portugal from Goa by way of Africa, from where he went to Rome, where he was presented to the Pope, and had come to Coimbra. He, then, was the first Japanese to step upon European soil.

Youthful Envoys

"No Japanese record remains concerning these youths, and those remaining in Europe are extremely brief. It is regrettable that nothing can be known of their long voyage. Records of the third voyage, however, remain in Japan as well as in some European countries. This voyage was made 20 years after that of Bernard and Matthew by four boys, known as the Youthful Envoys to Europe of Tensho, it being the tenth year of the Tensho Era, or 1582 of the Christian year.

"They left Nagasaki on January 28, but entering into the China Sea, the weather became very rough. The voyage was a most difficult one. It is recorded that a companion ship sank in that sea and that the crew suffered terribly in the Indian Ocean from lack of water. Two out of the four boys suffered at this time with fever.

"These youths, who were from 15 to 16 years old, were relatives of the Christian Daimyos of Kyushu, namely, Otomo of Gingo and Omura and Arima of Higo. The names of the youths are recorded as Don Mansho Ito, Miguel Chichiseki, Don Julian Nakaura, and Don Martinio Hara.

"The delegates crossed the Indian Ocean, went around Africa, and then to Europe, taking two years and a half for this voyage. They then toured around Portugal, Spain and Italy for two or three years, after which they went back to Portugal, from where they took the same route back to Japan. This homeward voyage took them another two years and a half, which means that their long voyage covered a period of more than eight years.

Premier Chang Entertains

General Chang Ching-hui, Special Manchoukuo State Envoy to Japan, who is in Kyoto while en route back to Hsinking after completing his mission in Tokyo, was host at a luncheon Saturday at the Miyako Hotel in honor of prominent persons in official and civilian quarters, says Domei.

Japan Yesterday And Today

(Continued From Page 6)

music and jazz and such dances as the foxtrot and the tango, I should not think that the Anglo-Americans can be accused of very high taste in such matters, for do they not remind us of the rhythm of performing beasts or the primitive gyrations of the American Indians, African savages, or our own Takasago brethern in Taiwan?

Decadent Taste

What must strike every Japanese as a sure sign of national decadence in England is the so-called greyhound race. The spectacle of tens of thousands of people in the full vigor of manhood, mostly of the laboring classes, but containing a fair proportion of respectably-clad men and women, howling and groaning, their every feature and nerve strained to know the result of each race, as a number of dogs, coursed by mechanical hares, run round the race course is a pitiful, tragic sight. Many of them stand to lose all their weekly wages, while a few may gloat over their ephemeral sense of "good luck" at the expense of others. It was all the craze already 10 years ago, all but a national institution; and there were magazines, newspapers and clubs, and other bodies and associations devoted to the greyhound interest, coaching on how to be good judges of dogs, to rear good runners, to win bets, etc.

This dog race is still on, as we read in this paper a few weeks ago, the report saying that it is now restricted only to Sundays in view of the war.

"Once a week" indeed of this degrading exhibition, worse than the worst dog show ever seen in the latter Hojo period, while the fate of the Empire is supposed to be hanging in the balance! On the one hand you saw night after night this dog race staged to the ruination of countless workmen in money and morals, and on the other hand you beheld by day around the coffee stall, the public saloon, in the park, at street corners everywhere a squad of empty-looking workmen on the dole, loafing about, agape at the sky, doing nothing, thinking nothing, while miles and miles, acres and acres of precious land throughout the country lie idle, going to rot through sheer neglect of cultivation. England was surely destined to have a rude awakening one day to be saved from its own bad taste, if not from national ruin.

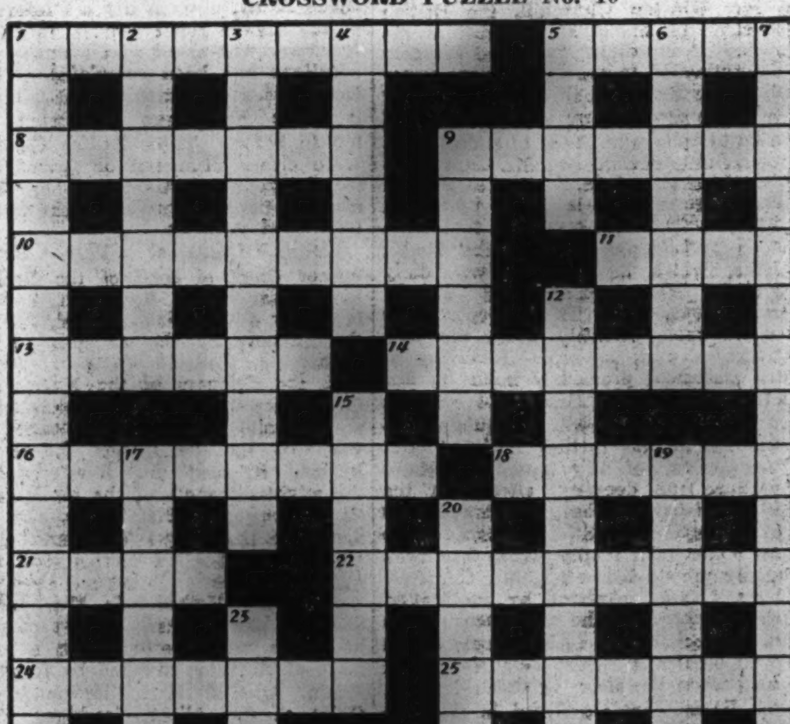
The custom of smoking and drinking was not universal once upon a time among the English-speaking peoples, not among their women at any rate. In the United States during the prohibition years every young gentleman carried an imitation-whisky flask in his hip pocket as old Samurai carried the inro at their waist, and the spirit of law-breaking or law-defying was rampant throughout the country, while there was on everybody's lips the cynical proverb, "There is no law against it." After the prohibition every American woman, considered at all smart or as being in the van of progress, took openly to cocktail-drinking as if it were her noblesse oblige to do so. Not so long ago taste demanded that no self-respecting woman should enter a bar; now every "respectable" American woman must drink like a sot and smoke like a furnace. In Japan the tendency is exactly opposite, as we all know.

If an act of consummate bad manners was needed to establish in perpetuity the American notoriety for bad taste it was their recent destruction of the cherry grove on the Potomac. It was the only beautiful thing America ever possessed. To destroy it was tantamount to "cutting off their nose to spite their own face." It is significant that the nose and the blossom are understood by the same term "hana." No act of self-immolation could have been more fatal to their souls, if not to their bodies. What next? They might as well begin machine-gunning the moon as it is one of the things most adored by the Japanese, or better still, turn a broadside on the Sun.

(To Be Concluded)

Can You Do It? By Sax

CROSSWORD PUZZLE No. 10



ACROSS

1. Historic city on the Pegnitz.
5. One said to appear at midnight.
8. Big sailor (2 words).
9. Group of islands in the West Pacific.
10. Verdi's well known opera.
11. Girl's name.
13. Flavouring.
14. Principle of regard for others.
16. He sings the praise of others.
18. Rebellious
21. Sojourn.
22. Without thought for the first person.
24. Deprive of contact.
25. Aments.
26. A life of leisure and no pleasure brings this on.
27. The ancients measured time with this.

DOWN

1. Popular orchestral piece which might be handy for dessert (2 words, one compound).
2. Illuminate again.
3. Art of utilizing mine products.
4. List of mistakes.
5. Sea south of the Philippines.
6. Turkish.
7. Where Annabel Lee lived (4 words).
9. They go to the victor.
12. Expresses a thing in terms of another.
15. Sharp in own interests.
17. Constrictors killed him and his sons.
19. Consolidated.
20. Venus's ill-treated daughter-in-law.
23. Potassium.

TODAY'S WORD TEASER

Change SOAP into SUDS in six steps.

Solution of Last Teaser

One way is:

TRIP, GRIP, GRIN, GAIN, FAIN, FAIL, FALL.

Solution of Crossword No. 9

```
PANAY MAJOR
S CAD T BAR D
POEM AHA VANE
E EUGENIA S
CON NEEDS ORC
UBOATS YANKEE
LO DR BO AN
ALBEIT BEHOLD
TEE EASEL OMA
I ADENOSE N
ONYX LIN AUNT
N OER P ASK S
BUSTS DOYEN
```

(Look for today's solutions next Sunday.)

Classified Ads.

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WANTED efficient amah by German family of three in Kobe. State particulars to Rudolf Seiler, 20 Kagoike-dori 4-chome, Fukiai-ku, Kobe.

Situation Wanted

CHINESE man cook, experienced, references seeks position. Apply Box 92, Japan Times, Tokyo.

COOK-AMAH with long experience seeks position in single foreigner's household. Understands English well. Box 97, Japan Times, Tokyo.

COOK, woman, experienced, seeks position. Box 89, Japan Times, Tokyo.

JAPANESE girl, educated in America, with some knowledge of shorthand, seeks position as secretary, translator, interpreter or typist. Has long experience in office work. Box 86, Japan Times, Tokyo.

JAPANESE cook and maid who has traveled in Europe as an attendant to a foreign family, wants position. Knows American, English and French cooking. Best references furnished. Box 91, Japan Times, Tokyo.

MALE typist, also can translate and write English well, seeks evening job after 6 p.m. Box 96, Japan Times, Tokyo.

TRANSLATOR of technical terms especially interested in catalogues of machine tools, seeks position. Box 95, Japan Times, Tokyo.

WELL experienced, English spoken, middle-aged Japanese woman seeks position, Japanese instruction and general house work. Box 90, Japan Times, Tokyo.

For Rent, Rural

HAKONE lakeside, well furnished bungalow, to let, rent ¥150 up to ¥300 for season. Apply to Furuya Hotel, Hakone-machi, Tel. No. 27.

Miscellaneous

UTILIZE our service when applications for permit or report to the Government regarding Foreign Exchange Control Law and Freezing Law or others are desired to be made out. Quick and dependable service assured. Jiro Hatano Trade Office, Tel. 57-1390. Taikaku Bldg., 3, 5-chome, Nishi-Ginza, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo.

For Sale

DOUBLE cushion upholstered settee, 2 armchairs, pair of 6-fold gold screen, large bear fur flooring electric stand, small ice chest, motor fan. Apply Box 93, Japan Times, Tokyo.

L. C. SMITH standard typewriter, very good condition, examined at Oriental Shokai, 81 Yamashita-cho, Yokohama.

Real Estate, Wanted

REAL estate bought, sold or administered. Apply to Kurasawa Real Estate Agency, 126 Furuichi-cho, Kamata-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kamata 3517.

Wanted to Buy

GOLF sets, pianos, sewing machines, electric refrigerators and phonographs wanted from non-designated foreigners. Apply with particulars indicating his nationality. Matsumoto Shoten, 9 Ageba-cho, Ushigome-ku, Tokyo.

GRAMOPHONES, records, electric gramophones, radio-gramophones, pianos, organs, accordions, refrigerators, typewriters, cameras, vacuum cleaners, sewing machines, electric razors, foreign furniture, new or used, wanted. Attractive prices paid. Please write or phone to Rhythm-sha, 16 Jimbo-cho Itchome, Kanda, Tokyo, Tel. Kanda 25-4459.

PIANOS, electric refrigerators, furniture, carpets, safes, wanted at high prices. Especially attractive prices will be paid for pianos or electric refrigerators. Apply Shioda Shoten, 20, 2-chome, Kamidori, Shibuya-ku, or telephone to Aoyama 36-5837 and ask for Shioda.

PRIVATE party wishes to buy some old European oil paintings and miniatures painted on ivory. Offers to Box 81, Japan Times, Tokyo.

USED furniture bought at high prices. C. Matsushita, furniture merchant, No. 172 Motomachi 4-chome, Naka-ku, Yokohama. Tel. Honkyoku 2-4448.

Professional Notices

MEDICAL

HIBIYA-HOSPITAL. Surgery, skin and blood diseases. Director Dr. S. Fukase, M.D. English and German spoken. Hours: 9-11 a.m., 2-6 p.m. 3 minutes from Imperial Hotel and Shimbashi Station. Tel. 57-2890.

HOSAKA Hospital, Prof. Dr. T. Hosaka, obstetrician and gynaecologist. Hours: 9 a.m. to noon. Bright, sanitary and modern hospital. Address: 13, 1-chome, Kobiki-cho, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo, behind Kabukiza Theater, corner of Miyoshi Bridge.

PROF. Dr. K. Nakajima, skin and blood disease specialist. English, French and German spoken. Hours: 9-12 a.m., 3-4 p.m., until noon on Sundays and holidays. 1 Ginza-nishi 5-chome, 2nd floor of Taya Store on street car line from Sukiyabashi, a few blocks from Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. 57-0315.

TUBERCULOSIS specialist. Toyo Naika Hospital, 15, Kudan 4-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo, Tel. Kudan 33-0062, 0063. Owned and supervised by Dr. T. Takata. Sanatorium—the Nankoin, Chigasaki, Kanagawa Prefecture. Tel. Chigasaki No. 2.

General

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NEW and used furniture sold, bought or rented at reasonable prices. If you wish to dispose of your household effects please telephone Shiba 43-3108. Daimaru Furniture Store, No. 1 of 3 Banchi, 3-chome, Tamura-cho, Shiba-ku.

LAST LINK OF BAHT WITH POUND SNAPS

New Monetary Control Law Constitutes First Step in Entente With Japan

THAI BANKING SOUND

British Economic Domination Now Thing of Past, Situation Reviewed

The last link of the chain which had closely bound Thai economy with that of the British Empire for long years snapped off when the Bangkok Government enforced on February 1 a revised Monetary Control Law which provides for the abolition of the linking system between baht and pound, namely, the sterling exchange standard system.

As tightly as in the political field, Thailand had been controlled by England in economic life, says the International Economy, a weekly magazine issued by Domei Tsushinsha. This situation, explains the periodical, is clearly shown by the fact that about 14 Britishers had held important positions in the Thai Government as economic advisers. Particular importance had been attached to their views on public finance and foreign loans. It was generally believed that the Government budget plan as a matter of practice had been drafted by British advisers and officially adopted by the Thai Government itself after examination by the British Secretary for the Colonies and the Bank of England.

Bonds Issued in London

The International Economy points out that it is no wonder the Thai Government used to float the greater part of its foreign bonds in Britain. According to the latest information available, foreign bonds of the country are estimated at £13,630,000, of which £6,625,000 was issued in London, £4,630,000 in Malaya, £1,625,000 in Paris and £750,000 in Berlin. Taking advantage of the financial difficulties of Thailand, the British Government cunningly approved the sale of Thai bonds in London and other British territories on condition that British economic advisers would be employed in the Bangkok Government until these loans are completely redeemed.

There is no bank note afloat in Thailand and Thai currency is constituted by convertible notes and silver coins issued by the Finance Ministry. Paper notes are divided into six kinds, 5-baht, 10-baht, 20-baht 100-baht and 1,000-baht notes, while coins consist of 1-baht, 50-satang and 25-satang coins.

Reserves 100%

One of the strongest points of Thai economy has been 100 per cent reserves against circulating convertible notes, as shown in the following table:

(In 1,000 bahts)

End of	Paper notes	Reserves	Rate of Reserves
1932	113,372	105,629	93.17%
1933	114,282	122,046	106.79
1934	111,532	131,153	117.59
1935	133,532	153,411	114.89
1936	131,332	151,211	115.14
1937	143,432	163,359	113.80
1938	145,632	166,056	114.02
1939	150,042	190,455	126.93
1940	192,425	193,070	100.33
June, 1940	203,975	204,600	100.30

The bulk of these reserves, however, has been deposited in the Bank of England. Reserves against the currency circulation which has been frozen in England as a result of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia are estimated at about 120,000,000 bahts.

The former connection between baht and pound sterling has been completely cut off by the issuance of the new Monetary Control Law of Thailand. This step is interpreted by economic experts as being the first in the economic collaboration with Japan in the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. The new law empowers the Finance Minister to control, restrict or prohibit transactions in domestic or foreign currency. The export of convertible notes, gold or assets has been prohibited under the revised ruling.

ELECTRIC APPRAISALS APPROVED BY MINISTRY

Japan Generation Company to Incorporate Five Power Distribution Firms

The 18th Electric Power Appraisal Committee meeting was held on Tuesday at the Communications Ministry, and appraisals of assets of five power distribution companies namely the Dai Nippon Denryoku (Electric Power), the Kyoto Light, the Izumo Electric, the Toho Denryoku, and the Sanyo Power Distribution companies, destined to be incorporated into the Japan Electric Generation and Transmission Company, which were submitted, received the approval of the Minister of Communications, according to the Yomiuri. Comparative values of assets as shown in record books of respective companies and appraisals made by the Appraisal Committee are shown in the following table (unit: ¥1,000):

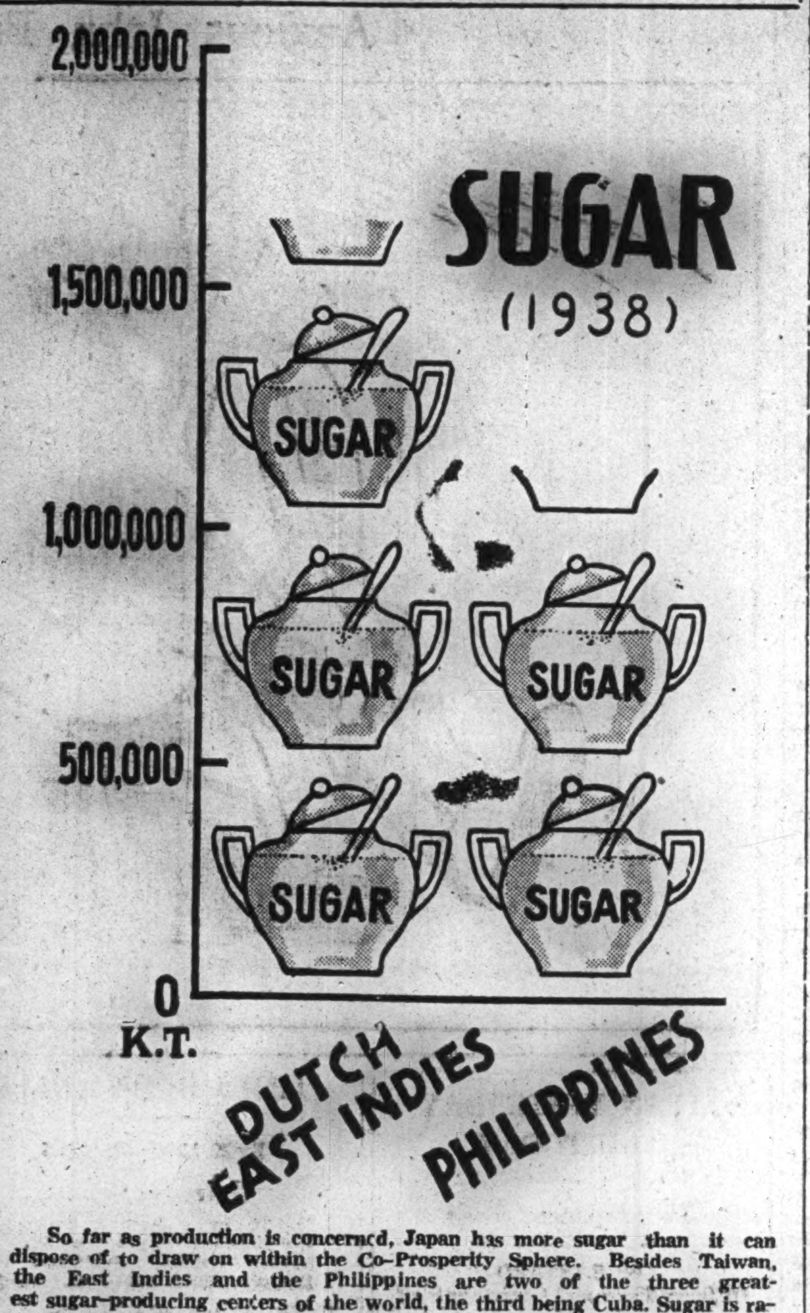
	Value according to record books of companies	Appraisals by the committee
Dai Nippon Denryoku	12,000	11,410
Kyoto Light	18,000	16,940
	5,000	4,700
Izumo Electric	5,000	4,910
Toho Denryoku	20,000	18,900
Sanyo Power Distribution	10,000	9,430
	6,300	5,939

Bill Clearings

March 28
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	174,278	107,517
Balance	24,230	23,756

More Than Enough



So far as production is concerned, Japan has more sugar than it can dispose of to draw on within the Co-Prosperity Sphere. Besides Taiwan, the East Indies and the Philippines are two of the three greatest sugar-producing centers of the world, the third being Cuba. Sugar is rationed within the Japanese Empire merely because of the necessity to regulate distribution in wartime and because there are materials more urgently needed than sugar to transport by ship or rail. As transportation capacity is steadily being increased, especially for the Wartime Transit Boost Season sponsored by the Government, it is expected that eventually more sugar will become available. The Statesman's Year-Book gives a comparison of the production of sugar in the East Indies for five years: (metric tons) 1935, 509,659; 1936, 574,710; 1938, 1,379,924; 1939, 5,062,462. The annual sugar yield of the Philippines is 1,200,000 tons, the greater part of which used to be exported to the United States. Various problems are being discussed in regard to the sugar plantations in the Philippines, including the conversion of some of the surplus acreage into cotton plantations.

TRANSIT REGULATED IN 18 STAPLE GOODS

Shanghai Military Authorities Promulgate License System for Area

The Japanese Army and Navy authorities in the Shanghai district Friday, issued a special notice on a licensing system regulating the movement of 18 major commodities within the Shanghai districts, effective April 1, the Asahi reported from Shanghai.

The items subject to the new regulations include iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, ores, raw cotton and cotton manufactures, wool and woolen goods, hemp and hemp manufactures, hides and leather, rubber and rubber manufactures, lumber, mineral oils, coal, industrial chemicals, dyes, paints and pigments, oils and fats, vegetable resins, medical supplies, medicines, machinery and tools and parts thereof, rice, wheat, starch and other foodstuffs, drum cans, paper, etc.

The movement of the foregong articles requires in each case a special permit issued by the Central China Liaison Department of the China Affairs Board on and after April, the Asahi report said.

It is understood that the present step has been taken for the purpose of placing economic activities in Shanghai on a planned basis through unified control over the production, sale and consumption of such articles within the Shanghai area, the paper pointed out.

¥350,000,000 CAPITAL FIXED FOR MANCHOUKUO

Sum for First Quarter Will Go For Bonds, Debentures, Industrial Loans

Japanese capital investment for Manchoukuo for the first quarter of the fiscal year 1942 was fixed at ¥350,000,000 by the Finance Ministry, showing a decline of ¥20,000,000 compared with the corresponding period of last year, according to the Nichi Nichi.

The amount represents flotation of bonds and corporate debentures aggregating to ¥250,000,000, and investments through other means totaling ¥100,000,000 which include loans extended to industrial companies against prospective payments in stocks.

The plan for Japanese investment for Manchoukuo for the remaining quarters of the fiscal year 1942 will be drafted upon closely studying the material mobilization plans, and trade plans of the two countries. The slight decline in Japanese investment against Manchoukuo will not materially affect Manchoukuo inasmuch as the deficit will be supplied by an increased amount of native capital and by the Leased Territory of Kuantung.

Allocation of capital will be made to the strategic industries in accordance with the priority system. At the same time, goals for saving are raised from last year's ¥1,100,000,000 to ¥1,500,000,000 in Manchoukuo, and from ¥65,000,000 to ¥130,000,000 in the Leased Territory of Kuantung.

GREAT BRITAIN FACED WITH COAL SHORTAGE

Owners Are Profit Seeking, Miners Going on Strike, Despite Wartime

Despite every possible means resorted to for the increased production of coal of which abundance was boasted of by the British, Great Britain is confronted with a serious dearth of the mineral threatening the imminent suspension of operation in plants in that country, reports a Nichi Nichi correspondent March 24 from Lisbon.

Quoting responsible British governmental quarters, the correspondent reports, the British Government will be forced to have recourse to further curtailment of the consumption of coal, to the demobilization of miners summoned to the colors and to state control over production.

Output Low

The dearth of coal, according to the correspondent, is primarily attributable to the decreased output resulting from labor shortage and a lowered efficiency in the mining industry. In addition, lack of enthusiasm for the increased production on the part of both mine-owners and miners is responsible for the decrease in production, further states the correspondent, adding that mine-owners are seeking profit even in war time, while miners are going on strike for the improvement of working conditions.

In January of this year, the British Government boasted of its stock of coal amounting to 30,000,000 tons. However, at present almost all the stock has been consumed, as a result of which the British industries are being threatened with imminent suspension of operation, further continues the correspondent. In order to tide over this crisis and for storing coal against the coming winter season, Britain requires 20,000,000 tons of coal, opines the correspondent stating that the British Government will resort to the curtailment of consumption by 10,000,000 tons and to measures for an increased supply of another 10,000,000 tons.

Of the amount to be restricted in consumption, 7,000,000 tons will be allotted to factories, 3,000,000 tons to households in general, while production must be increased by another 10,000,000 tons, states the correspondent concluding that in all probability the plan will not be prosecuted successfully, when the prevailing social situation in wartime in that country is taken into consideration.

COAL CONTROL BODY DECIDED FOR SPHERE

Mining, Distribution of Fuel to Be Placed on Higher Planned Basis

With the object of placing on a high-powered planned basis coal mining and distribution in the proposed Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, the Government has decided to create a Greater East Asia Coal Control Council as a result of negotiations between the Planning Board and the Commerce and Industry Ministry. The authorities are reportedly considering the conclusion of an agreement with the sphere countries to invest the projected organization with legal backing.

Members of the organizing committee for the new council will meet Monday at the Industrial Club, Marunouchi, and start preparations for the establishment. Hitherto the Japan-Manchoukuo-China Coal League had acted as a liaison agency among coal control bodies in the three countries, but the Government has recently realized the necessity to create a more powerful organization in view of the important role being played by the fuel in war economy.

All East Asia Included

The Greater East Asia Coal Control Council will administer affairs connected with the drafting and operation of coal production and distribution programs covering not only the three countries but all other countries in East Asia. Strenuous efforts will be directed toward improving the demand and supply equilibrium of the fuel in East Asia.

Members of the council will include the Coal Control Association, Japan Coal Company, coal control bodies in colonies, Nichiman Trading Company, North China Development Corporation, Central China Development Corporation, Manchuria Coal Council, North China Coal Sales Company, French Indo-China Coal Distribution Association and Government officials concerned of Japan, Manchoukuo and China.

Meanwhile coal distribution is expected to be greatly improved in the near future because the utmost efforts will be directed toward a smoother transportation of coal and other national defense materials during the Wartime Transit Boost Season, which the Government set aside for three months between April and June. The Railways Ministry is now drafting the land transportation schedule for those commodities which fall within the purview of the transit boost movement.

Priorities to Be Given

During the proposed movement, more priorities will be given in the land transportation, to the following goods:

1. Coal: Hokkaido and Karafuto coal destined for the main island, Kyushu coal for the main island, Ube coal for Osaka, Kobe and Kyoto, and Joban coal for the Kanto district.
2. Rice: Foreign and domestic rice from the main island to the Hokkaido and Karafuto, foreign and domestic rice from the main island to Kyushu, rice from Chosen to the main island and foreign and domestic rice among the main island.
3. Fertilizer: from Kyushu to the main island, Hokkaido to the main island and among the main island.
4. Charcoal: from Kyushu to the main island, Hokkaido to the main island and within the main island.

TRADE POLICY COMMITTEE ORGANIZED BY COUNCIL

All Phases of Sphere Countries To Be Studied by Various Sub-Bodies

The Co-Prosperity Trade Policy Formulation Committee with Kenji Kodama as chairman was newly created by the Foreign Trade Promotion Council for conducting research in economic conditions prevailing in various countries of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere for the smooth flow of materials, according to the Nikkan Kogyo. Many sub-committees are set up within the principal committee, each to pursue studies of trade conditions of countries to which they are assigned, such as the Philippines, Java and Sumatra, Borneo, Australia, Burma, Thailand, and French Indo-China, of which committees for the Philippines, Burma and Borneo have already launched full-swing work.

Principal attention of these experts will be directed to how best to establish import and export trade structures in various parts of the Sphere agreeable to the Military Administration, and facilities to collect products for exportation to Japan.

The situation will be tackled from diverse angles such as present trade conditions, future prospects, import needs, articles for export, trade relations with Japan and with other countries of the Sphere, and prospective trade which might be developed with third countries in time to come, customs tariffs, and local prices.

Such questions as the possible expansion of Japanese foreign traders and small business, financial facilities available, relations between overseas Chinese and Indians, and relations between local industry and trade and like matters will also receive attention.

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Standard Oil Charged With Treasonable Act By Justice Department

Subsequent information on the compulsory publication of the synthetic rubber patent ordered by the United States Department of Justice to the Standard Oil Company reveals that Standard Oil had planned to divide the world market for synthetic rubber between itself and the German I.G. Farbenindustrie Aktiengesellschaft prior to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia and this was the reason for its declining to transfer the patent to any other American synthetic rubber concerns, Domei reports from Buenos Aires under date of March 27. On March 27, Assistant Attorney-General Thurman W. Arnold, chief of the anti-trust division, issued a statement charging the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey with responsibility for the current shortage of synthetic rubber in the United States. The company had invented a process for manufacturing rubber at a much lower cost than by the process used in Germany but had subsequently tied up with I. G. Farben for a duet monopoly of the world market. Thus it refused to transfer the patent to any other American rubber firm. This act is considered by Mr. Arnold to be treasonable.

INDIAN UNREST UPS MANY LISTED WARES

Last Trading of Month Closes Quiet; Tokyo, New, Remains Steady

News that the Japanese occupation of South Andaman Island is stimulating the independence movement in India caused a firming-up tendency of many listed wares both in the long-term and short-term sections of the Tokyo Stock Exchange Saturday morning. Tokyo Rayon and Japan Fat jumped by ¥2.60 and ¥2.40 respectively in the long-term section.

Munitions industrials, however, took a zigzag course and transactions in these wares, generally speaking, were less brisk than expected. Kotobuki Heavy Industry and Fujikoshi Steel Materials stepped up ¥0.50, but a drop of from ¥0.50, to ¥0.80 was seen in Tokyo Iron Works, Ebara Iron Works, Ikegai Iron Works, Furukawa Electric Industry and Japan Cancon.

In the short-term market, the bourse issue opened at ¥131.80 which is ¥0.20 higher than the closing quotation for the previous afternoon, but since then a quiet trend pervaded the ware.

Nichiro Fishery which has been attracting the attention of dealers since the conclusion of the Japan-Soviet modus vivendi moved up by ¥0.50 in the short-term section, but contrastingly declined in the long-term market.

Closing prices of key issues in the short-term market are as follows: Tokyo Exchange, new, ¥131.30, N.Y.K. ¥105.60, its new ¥90.90, Kanegafuchi Spinning ¥154.50, its new ¥99.50 and Teikoku Rayon, new, ¥93.00.

Long-Term Market

Long-term market prices in yesterday's morning session were:

First Section

	Clos.		Apr.	May
Fuji Spinning (50)	67.0	d .5	....	68.0
Do. new (25)	37.9	....	....	38.4
Kanegafuchi Spin (50)	155.1	d .6	155.8	157.3
Teikoku Rayon (50)	103.7	d .1	....	104.5
Do. new (37½)	93.7	....	94.1	94.2
Toyo Rayon, new (50)	74.8	d .2	....	76.0
Tokyo Rayon (50)	41.9	u2.6	37.9	38.0
Do. new (25)	100.6	u .2	101.0	101.5
Electro-chemical (50)	59.5	d .1	59.9	60.8
Ensuiko Sugar (50)	61.0	u .1	61.5	60.4

Second Section

	Clos.		Apr.	May
N. Y. K. (50)	106.0	u .2	....	106.6
Do. new (37½)	91.0	u .1	92.3	91.5
O. S. K. (50)	93.3	d .5	97.7	98.0
Do. new (37½)	82.0	d .6	....	96.7
Ishikawajima S.B. (50)	79.5	d .1	80.6	81.3
Do. new (25)	51.5	d .5	....	52.5
Uraga Dock (50)	87.7	d .1	....	89.1
Mitsubishi Heavy (50)	100.7	d .2	....	102.7
Steel Tube (50)	73.5	u .1	74.4	74.9

Third Section

	Clos.		Apr.	May
S. M. R. (50)	69.7	d .1	....	71.0
Japan Fat (50)	60.3	....	....	61.4
Japan Soda (25)	31.9	u .5	34.9	35.2
Japan Oil (50)	77.9	d .2	78.7	77.7
Karafuto Oil (50)	50.5	....	51.	51.5

Government Bonds

Government bonds spot prices yesterday morning were:

Kogo 5%	106.70	106.70	106.70	106.70
Second 5%	106.65	106.65	106.65	106.65
First 4%	102.90	102.90	102.90	102.90

Short-Term Market

Short-term prices yesterday afternoon were:

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock, new	131.8	131.8	131.3	131.3
N.Y.K., old	106.1	106.1	105.6	105.6
N. Y. K., new	90.9	91.3	90.3	90.9
Do. new	100.2	100.2	99.5	99.5
Kanegafuchi Spin.	155.0	155.0	154.5	154.5
Teikoku Rayon, n.	93.0	93.1	92.8	93.0
Osaka Stock, new	72.2	72.3	72.0	72.1
S. M. Railway	69.8	70.0	69.8	69.8
Mitsubishi Heavy	101.7	101.2	101.1	101.1
Hitachi Works	72.8	73.0	72.9	73.0
Japan Steel Tube	73.9	74.0	73.6	73.6
Japan Oil	78.3	78.4	78.0	78.1
Japan Mining	60.6	60.5	60.3	60.3
Manchurian Ind	58.3	58.2	58.2	58.2

U.S. SENATE STIRRED BY INDUSTRIAL BILL

Senator Pepper Makes Drastic Proposal for Complete Mobilization

No small ripple was caused in the United States by the presentation by Senator Claude Pepper to the Senate of a bill calling for a large-scale industrial mobilization plan, according to a Lisbon correspondent of Domei. The bill proposes a drastic mobilization of vast human resources, including women, and of productive equipment on an extensive scale, for concentrative production of strategic articles for the successful conduct of the total war. The bill also advocates abolition of all measures restricting piecework done in the home. Inasmuch as Senator Pepper's proposal reflects the mind of the Administration it is made the cynosure of keen public attention.

Senator Pepper's proposal in gist is as follows: (1) citizens—both men and women—should be mobilized for emergency training in every field in the shortest possible period, and be allocated to the position best suited to each for the successful conduct of the war; (2) abolition, as long as the war continues, of every legal measure restricting piecework done in the home; (3) establishment of a coalition wartime committee in the House represented by all parties for the liquidation of all inter-party frictions; (4) establishment of a special commission equipped with authority to standardize working hours, wages, salary, profit, price and allowance; (5) prohibition of payment or receipt of premiums as conditions for launching upon war industry; (6) bestowal upon the President of power, so long as the war continues, to control factories, mines or any other productive equipment upon payment of a compensation fixed by him; (7) bestowal upon the President of power, for the successful conduct of the war, for making choice, or use of factories, or other productive equipment by the Government, or for designating kinds of productive operation to be conducted; (8) establishment of two agencies, namely, one for the administration of human resources mobilization, and the other for looking after social welfare on the home front, both agencies to be under the direct supervision of one of the Cabinet members.

Aluminum for 'Juice'

The first trial use of aluminum wire for the transmission of electricity has been announced by the Tokyo Electric Light Company. The wire in question will be hung on 65 poles for a distance of 3.9 kilometers in Yawada-mura, Hiki-gun, Saitama Prefecture, and the work of two days will be completed by Sunday. Inasmuch as this is the first attempt at making use of aluminum wire for the transmission of electricity on a considerable scale much interest is evinced in electric circles as to its outcome, reports the Nikkan Kogyo.

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Closing Quotations Of Key Local Bonds, Stocks, Commodities

Closing prices of key local stocks commodities and bonds yesterday on the Tokyo, Yokohama, and Osaka exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with Pre. day
Tokyo Exchange, new, short-term	131.3	— .30
N.Y.K., new, short-term	90.9	— .30
Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, short-term	99.5	— .40
Teikoku Rayon, new, short-term	93.0	— .20
Government bond, Kogo 5s	106.70	same

NEW CONTROL RULES FOR IRON AND STEEL

Improved System for Production and Distribution Effective April 1

The institution of an improved system governing production, distribution and consumption of iron and steel in lieu of the revised iron and steel demand-supply control regulation of 1940 is announced by the Commerce and Industry Ministry, according to the Miyako. The new Iron and Steel Control Regulation, based on the National Material Mobilization Ordinance, promulgated on March 28 will be enforced on April 1.

The need for better utilization of iron and steel in stock, the revision of the existing iron rationing ticket system, and the altered situation following the establishment of the Iron and Steel Control Association, are some of the factors accountable for the institution of the new iron and steel control regulations.

Points of Revised System

New points featuring the revised control system include provision for better utilization of iron and steel in stock, and for making planned storage. Although on principle consumers are prohibited from re-selling to other consumers iron and steel supplied them, transfer of surplus materials to control companies or the Vital Materials Management Corporation, where they may be put for better use, will be permitted. In urgent cases, control agencies are authorized to claim surplus materials owned by steel consumers, or devise plans for storage of steel for emergency use. Former steel rationing tickets will be replaced by new steel allocation certificates, while steel distribution will be transferred to the jurisdiction of the Steel Control Association, through which also applications to the Commerce and Industry Minister for supply of iron and steel must be filed.

The Iron and Steel Control Association and other organizations were designated by the Commerce and Industry Minister as agencies to control demand, and for the issuing of distribution certificates in accordance with the Commerce and Industry notification of March 28. These agencies will commence functioning on April 1.

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March 28
(In ¥1,000)

Note Issues	5,079,772
Over Issues	379,771
Deposits	858,750
Loans	496,209

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TOKYO, SUNDAY, MARCH 29, 1942

Japanese Conception of War

Karl von Clausewitz, Prussian general and military writer of classic fame, conceived war under two aspects. He designated them by calling the one "a war of conception" and the other "a war of actuality." The former is a war of annihilation and the latter a war of endurance. War waged under the first aspect must be decided by superior strategy; war under the second aspect must be prosecuted by direction of both military power and political influence, side by side.

According to the Prussian strategist, Napoleon Bonaparte was a past master in the war of conception and Frederick the Great in the war of actuality. Napoleon's superb strategy was marked by blitzkrieg operations, largely depending on mobility of troops. Frederick the Great assaulted countries individually or in small groups and made peace with them likewise. In any case he guarded against any risk of exposing his main force under unfavorable conditions.

Japan took a leaf out of the Prussian book of military science. Japan owed no little to France, too, in the matter of organization and equipment. However, in the matter of military strategy, Japan has never lost sight of her own school which has come down from the early part of the feudal period. It is the tradition created by the schools with which such brilliant names as Ujinaga Hojo, Kenshin Uyesugi, and Shingen Taketa are associated.

To this achievement of past Japan, our military scientists have been turning more and more in recent years. This trend at once marked a reaction against the European schools of military science and necessitated a re-examination of the attainments which at a time failed to receive as much attention as it merited. It has been proved time and again that in many respects ancient generals attained levels which modern strategists cannot improve.

Due recognition is given to the tradition and spirit of the school of military strategy of ancient Japan. This is well shown in one of the brochures brought out by the War Office in the early part of the China Affair. The true principle of war is set forth there as follows: "War means the way of might. It is an inevitable outcome of ambition. But the true heaven-given mission is to find life in all things of the universe, and direct such life to the endless and fullest development."

This spirit formed the foundation of military science as early developed in the country. Here we may see the spirit of construction such as characterizes the current war. It is noteworthy that construction has always been conceived as part of or essential to war. When Japan took up the strain of a new order early in the China Affair, and when Japan set out to expel the Anglo-American interests from East Asia for construction of the Co-Prosperity Sphere, she was following the basic principle which animated the ancient school of military science which she well may claim as her own achievement.

Cripps in India

The atmosphere in which Sir Stafford Cripps, Lord Privy Seal and special envoy to India, arrived at New Delhi last week was anything but propitious. As if anticipating the British envoy, Mohammed Ali Jinnah, president of the All India Muslim League, speaking on March 23 at the anniversary celebration of the "Pakistan" movement, declared that the entire Muslim population would oppose any intrigue of the British Government even at the cost of their lives. On the same day, Rash Behari Bose, addressing the people of India through the radio from Tokyo, warned them against the old stratagem of British diplomacy, adding that the freedom of India should not be the gift of anybody but be fought for by the Indians themselves.

The National Congress group alone has been less outspoken. But its reticence signifies an attitude of extreme caution against British diplomacy. The National Congress party, as its leaders have taken occasion publicly to announce, demands complete independence of their country. They were the first to protest when Viceroy Linlithgow in August, 1940, promised that after the conclusion of the war he would let delegates of the Indian people draw up a constitution and give to the country a dominion status.

Of the conditions in India or of the temper of its people, the British Government must undoubtedly be well aware. It is only obvious that Sir Stafford Cripps has gone there with full knowledge of the situation he was to deal with. It may also be assumed that he has gone there with some plan to offer to the Indian people. But since the British Government is not to depart from its old Indian policy, his must be some plan carefully made so as to take in the Indian people. The British statesmen, if anybody, must know that no promise of home rule after the war would satisfy the Indian people after their bitter experience of the last world war. Whatever may be offered to them must be potently attractive. The British mind is capable of deep craft where their interests are to be served. It is self-evident that the more attractive her offer the deeper her design.

Since September, 1939, Britain has depended on India as a rich source of man-power and material supplies. Nor has any effort been spared to exploit these resources of the country. But the War of Greater East Asia, through its development, now makes the British look on India from a new angle. They now feel the need of converting India into a theater of war. They are pressed by the urgency of making India a bulwark. This is found necessary in order to maintain their position in southwestern Asia and in the Mediterranean.

The situation regarding the British positions in these directions and the situation in East Asia are so pressing that the British Government must have a friendly India almost at any cost. India's millions must be behind the British front if the Japanese arms are to be checked. It is no less important for the British to reinforce their troops in India. From this consideration strong forces may be transferred from the western sector of Asia. This could be done under the pretext of buttressing the position of India against Japan. In that event the British troops would have the cooperation of American arms. This development was already foreshadowed the day after the arrival of Sir Stafford Cripps at New Delhi when Washington announced the visit of Henry Grady, former assistant secretary of state, to India and Chungking for discussion on questions of defense and war supplies.

If British policy, with American assistance, takes such a line of course, as is now suspected, India, even if independent in name, would be anything but independent in reality. Moreover, British resistance based on India is foredoomed, if Japan should decide to press the front in that direction. Britain cannot venture on this forlorn hope. She must have India's help. It means, therefore, that India would be involved in a hopeless war, should she suffer herself to be involved in the war. A clear perception of the East Asiatic situation and an unbending will to fight for freedom are demanded of India if her course is to be steered free from national catastrophe.

A Year Ago Today

March 29, 1941

From the Files of Japan Times & Advertiser

Twelve defense industries in the United States, employing 60,000 workers, faced the possibility of being involved in the nation-wide industrial strikes, which seriously hampered the execution of the national defense program, a Domei dispatch from Washington stated.

Mounted State Police were ordered out by the Mayor of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, to preserve law and order at the Bethlehem Steel Corporation's main plant as a result of clashes between pickets and police. Violence broke out in many areas.

Following hurried consultations with leading political leaders, General Dushan Simovitch, the Serbian Premier-Designate, quickly succeeded in forming a new national Government at Belgrade in which all the political parties and the various Jugoslav nationalities were represented.

Simultaneously, New York reported that thousands of Jugoslav troops were being rushed to man the country's frontier defenses following the reported issuance by Berlin authorities of an "urgent request" to Jugoslavia for a prompt explanation of the sudden collapse of the Tsvetkovitch Government.

Flanked by an army of some of the highest officials and officers of the German State, Reichsfuehrer Adolf Hitler acted as genial host at a luncheon given in the Chancellery in honor of Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka. No speeches were made, which fact tended to impart to the elaborate function an air of convivial informality. Mr. Matsuoka was seated between Chancellor Hitler and the Japanese Ambassador, Lieutenant-General Hiroshi Oshima, and the three kept up a lively conversation.

The possibility that the United States Navy might retain warships in the south Pacific indefinitely was suggested by an official "no comment" on future movements of the two detachments recently dispatched on a "goodwill" mission to Australia and New Zealand respectively, according to a Domei dispatch from Washington. United States Navy officials previously had announced that the warships in the Antipodes would return to Honolulu immediately after completing their tour.

DIFFUSION OF JAPAN'S CULTURE IN SOUTH SEA COUNTRIES VITAL

Campaign Must Be Directed to Oust Western Influence And to Guide Peoples Spiritually

By SABURO MINOWA
The Board of Information

It is unnecessary to elaborate upon the principles of the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, for not only have they been clearly laid down in the Imperial Rescript granted on December 8 declaring war against the United States and Britain but have also been repeatedly clarified by the Government.

The principles of cultural development of the southern regions may be boiled down firstly, to elimination of Anglo-American culture; secondly, the maintenance of the culture of each race and State; and thirdly to guidance of the various races and States both spiritually and in the field of thought on the basis of Japanese culture. However, the achievement of these three aims is the most difficult of all other constructive work and cannot be expected to be accomplished within a short period.

First of all, we should squarely face the most complex structure of the southern races and their culture. So far as Manchoukuo, Inner Mongolia and North China are concerned, due to exhaustive studies that have already been made, cultural work in these territories has made satisfactory progress. But our studies of the southern regions are still far behind those made by Britain, France, Holland and Germany. In order to accomplish great work, careful and minute preparations are necessary.

Further Analysis Needed

Already various plans are being brought upon the tapis, but in view of the scientific studies and investigations made by western nations regarding the culture of the southern regions, these plans need further analysis. Regarding measures that are urgently needed to cope with the prevailing situation it is necessary for us to make further investigations in order to formulate definite plans with the ultimate object of construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. Already a research mission for resources has been sent to French Indo-China by the Government, and it is to be earnestly hoped that similar missions be sent to southern territories for scientific and cultural studies.

After making thorough investigations regarding traditions, customs, religions of the various tribes in the southern areas all peculiarities and idiosyncrasies that should be conserved should be preserved and developed. The Dutch Government once followed the policy of maintaining the culture peculiar to the Indonesians in the Dutch East Indies, taking care to avoid compulsory introduction of Dutch culture, while the Dutch residents in the East Indies went to the trouble of learning the language, customs, the mode of living of the Indonesians in order to be fully acquainted with the desire and requirements of the native people, but the cultural policy of the Dutch Government was really based upon materialistic self-interest instead of the promotion of the culture of the East Indies.

It is our mission to preserve and develop the culture peculiar to the various tribes and at the same time to oust the Anglo-American ideas, thoughts and culture from these territories. However, owing to the fact that both Britain and America compulsorily introduced their ways to the exclusion of the southern culture, not a little of the commendable part of the southern culture has now passed into limbo. It is for this reason that together with the Anglo-American political and economic influence their culture must be thrown out of these regions.

But, care and circumspection should be taken in actual practice not to be too drastic or lukewarm in dealing with the matter, for otherwise one would run the risk of causing irretrievable spiritual confusion among the inhabitants by trying to revise what is closely interwoven in their daily life, and this should certainly be avoided. At the same time it is only right that all existing cultural facilities which contribute toward promotion of the welfare of the Asiatic peoples and the enhancement of civilization be preserved. This is the cardinal principle on which Japanese culture should be worked to seep into the southern tribes.

Cardinal Principle

It was in recent years that the work of diffusing Japanese culture abroad was placed on an organized State basis, the first attempt being the devotion of the Boxer indemnity to cultural work in China in 1900, and all other work connected with the introduction of Japanese culture abroad was only begun after the Manchurian Affair with a view to correcting the lack of understanding of Japan and things Japanese abroad but this was only done as a supplementary measure to political and economic policies of the country.

In the past there has been very little cultural contact between our country and the countries in the southern regions and our understanding of them has also been very poor, the only thing that has been done by the Government being the exchange of students and scholars with the Philippines and invitation of Thai students.

Colonies of Western Powers

The countries in the South Sea regions are situated very near to our country. Despite the fact that our ancestors are the same, we have been strangers to the southern peoples. On the contrary, almost all of the southern countries are either colonies or protectorates of Western Powers with the exception of Thailand which has steadily maintained independence.

The development of the culture of the peoples of these colonies and protectorates has been denied in the extreme due to the colonial policies of the mother countries, which entirely ignored the wishes and desires of the inhabitants of the colonies resulting in Asiatics who were not Asiatics or people not blessed with modern civilization.

Western nations have developed their cultural enterprises over a very long period of time and that on a very large scale, while the history of our cultural enterprises is still in its infancy. In fact, in the case of Western nations cultural enterprises have gone ahead of diplomacy or have gone side by side with diplomacy, whereas in our case cultural enterprises have been restricted to mere introduction of conditions in Japan, and it looks as though our cultural enterprises abroad have been conducted entirely independent of our foreign policies.

The construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere with a most lofty ideal and gargantuan formula unparalleled in the history of mankind is now about to make a large stride and blessed are the races and tribes within the Greater East Asia domain, but there are still powerful rival groups of races in the world, and even within the pale of the common prosperity orbit there are still peoples who do not fully realize its blessing.

Shoulders Responsibility

Accordingly, our cultural enterprises, which shoulder the onus of responsibility of guiding the southern peoples both spiritually and in the field of thoughts, should be conducted under completely new principle and formula.

First of all, it is necessary for us to make a thorough survey of the conception of our cultural work abroad. In a way it can be said that our cultural work abroad was motivated by our desire to vindicate our use of force. This is featured in the international cultural enterprise launched by the Japanese Government for the purpose of rectifying the complete lack of understanding of Japan by World Powers as reflected in the League of Nations, and although the campaign has had the effect of enlightening the peoples of other nations regarding Japan, it has not been sufficient to urge the determination of other races or lead their movements.

Campaign Must Be Strengthened

Earlier in this article it was pointed out that practically no cultural work has so far been extended by us to the countries in the southern regions. Hereafter, instead of being satisfied with the mere introduction of conditions in this country or trying to have other countries understand us, we should proceed with the important work of driving home to the peoples of the southern countries the inevitability of the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and to educate them. This is a most severe uphill work requiring perseverance and fortitude. Already cultural work toward the southern peoples has made a start through motion pictures, radio, newspapers, periodicals and books, and this campaign must be greatly strengthened.

Briefly, cultural work is for securing popularity by means of the power of culture, and as popularity is respect given to one by others, it can only be obtained through contact between man and man. The respect of the southern peoples toward the Japanese must be based upon morality and spirit, and such respect cannot be won by the effort of the Government or of a special class.

There are instances where the respect of one race toward another has been

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—Of Things Japanese—
KNOWING MISHAPS BEFOREHAND

By MOCK JOYA

Constantly threatened by earthquakes, storms, floods, drought, heavy rains and other natural calamities, the people of Japan have naturally desired, since very early days, to find means and ways of foretelling them. This has been vividly impressed upon their minds by the instant destruction of many lives, houses, properties and other results of their long painstaking labor. They, however, learned that it is difficult to combat such great forces of nature even when they display their mightiest strength. To avert sacrifices as much as possible, they wished to know the possibility of such disasters beforehand. But science was not at their command, and they just observed nature and natural phenomena around them. Knowledge thus gained was handed down to their sons and grandsons.

Long observation and experience created many ways of knowing of such disasters beforehand. Such ideas may appear as mere superstitions to the present people, but to the ancient people, they were valuable results of experiences and observations of centuries by their ancestors.

Some of the most popularly believed signs of the approach of these disasters will be here mentioned.

When the water in the well becomes unusually low, or birds and animals leave their nests or places of living, or pheasants scream, or the weather is unusually warm, it is a sign that an earthquake will happen soon. Floods will certainly come when snakes climb up trees, bees make nests higher than usual, ants move to higher places, or fireflies appear particularly numerous.

Fire can also be foretold by swallows moving from nests, rats disappearing from the house, oxen bellowing at night, or pheasants screaming at night.

Storms come when birds make nests on lower branches of trees, when the morning sun becomes burning red, or turtles come ashore.

Farmers must be prepared for drought when sparrows make nests in roof drains, bees build nests low on river banks, much frost falls in winter, bamboo blossoms, or cicadas sing before April 1.

Anxious John Bull

JAPAN YESTERDAY AND TODAY

The Japanese Taste

By SANTARO
Of Japan Times and Advertiser Staff

Part V

When 23 years ago I first went to Europe and America I was shocked at what seemed to me extraordinary examples of public manners and taste as shown in those Christian countries. At the Savoy Hotel, London, one afternoon, attracted by lively music I went down to find a large number of people dancing in the main hall, and like a bumpkin I asked one of the flunkeys if it was some red-letter day that such gay entertainment should be on, and was told that it was only a "tea dance" given at this hour every day and that I might join in if I wished to. Taking a closer view, I saw most of the male dancers were elderly, some of them stark bald, others visibly gray, while the women were comparatively young.

Such a spectacle for me presently became commonplace of the life in London, so I ceased to wonder, but the first time I saw it I was "taken aback," for nothing of the kind would have been conceivable in Japan. If anything like it were enacted in the heart of Tokyo in broad daylight, and so soon after the greatest war ever fought while the wounds of the late conflict were as yet so fresh and gaping everywhere, it would have plunged the whole nation into a storm of righteous indignation, and they would have made a bonfire of the whole show in no time.

An English acquaintance to whom I expressed what I thought of the spectacle, apologetically remarked that most of those people were "bally foreigners"—French, Belgians, Americans. (It is a fact, however, as constantly proved by stories in the English press and fiction that the Savoy, Cecil and other hotels and restaurants near Trafalgar Square and Hyde Park were the favorite haunts of British aristocracy and plutocracy.) Across the Atlantic where public manners and taste are no less notorious, one of the guide books to New York "warns" the visitor that it is a great cosmopolitan city full of Jews, Scotch, Irish, containing also "some Americans."

Anglo-American Deterioration

I have been to Europe and America three or four times since then, and each time gained the impression that the manners and tastes of English-speaking peoples were changing for the worse. My observations were, of course, superficial, and maybe erroneous. Such, however, was my impression. In contrast to this Anglo-American deterioration, by the way, was the improvement, as I thought, of the Russian people whose territory I had to cross three times; the latter were growing not only less "bolshy" in personal appearance but more civilized in manners. Once I lost my way in Moscow, and, unable to speak Russian, was sorely put out when a young Russian girl went out of her way to put me upon the right road and, when offered some money in gratitude, refused to take it.

If reading is a barometer of public taste, as it is often said to be, what must we think of the English and American peoples whose favorite reading, according to the constant testimonies of the "Literary Supplements" of their best papers, is crime fiction and detective stories? Presidents and Premiers, Senators and Parliamentarians and other "big" leaders of these great nations are, it is said, confirmed addicts to such "literature." After crime comes sex-interest, and then betting and gambling, espionage sensation, etc. One of these, or all of them well mixed, constitutes the chief feature of the so-called best seller in their current literature. The same taste is reflected in the performances seen on the stage or the screen. One of the popular plays of the day I saw in London, the "Apple Cart" by Bernard Shaw, contained a scene in which a character got up very much like King George of England and his concubine rolled about the floor in a disgraceful tussel to the immense amusement of the audience. No more shameful caricature of what should have been an object of national reverence or a symbol of majesty could have been imagined. One could only stand amazed and scandalized at the horrible low taste of British theatergoers.

For the Western music and dance I have no understanding, and so no taste, but judging from the immense popularity of the so-called Rag-time

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TIMES BOOK SHELF

By K. KINDERMANN

Universal Genius

LEIBNIZ by Egmont Colerus. Der Lebensroman eines waltumspannenden Geistes. Publishers Paul Zsolnay. Wien. 630 pages. 6.80 RM.

Vienna, capital of Austria, is a center not only of amusement, but also of great activity in literature and art. Among the group of successful writers who have firmly established themselves and whose influence is making itself felt, the name of Egmont Colerus deserves our particular interest. He is a poet and at the same time an engineer, author of one of the best general introductions into the secrets of mathematical thinking, a man who by his original handling of the mystical Pythagoras and by his unique story of Marco Polo seems to have followed the literary advice given by Virginia Woolf in her "Letter to a young poet," to look out of the window and write about other people.

One of the best of his last books—he died quite unexpectedly two years ago—is the story of the life of Leibniz, a brilliant picture of the great German philosopher and scientist who belongs to the unparalled thinkers of mankind. The voluminous work is a splendid achievement and in some ways a necessary one, for anyone familiar with the contemporaries of Leibniz must welcome this biography with the hope that general recognition of literary critics as well as of the reading public will not be wanting. In this tremendous struggle for a better world where Western civilization is to be cured of its ills, the ideas of Leibniz are worthy of respect by all who believe still in the brotherhood of men.

United States of Europe

Due to his brilliant dissertation, an offer of a professor's chair was made to young Leibniz by the university of Altdorf near Nuremberg, but he declined because of his acquaintance with one of the most distinguished German statesmen of the day who persuaded him to enter the service of the elector of Mainz. The political security of Germany was threatened at that time on the west by the aggressive power of France, and on the east by Turkey and the Soviet Union. It was in 1670 that Leibniz wrote his "Thoughts of Public Safety" in which he contended that the States of Europe should employ their power, not against one another, but in the colonization of undeveloped continents. He considered Egypt one of the best situated countries of the world and proposed a French expedition to this country in order to avert the threatened attack on Germany. At the request of the French Secretary of State Leibniz went to Paris, and wrote a full account of his project for the King, but the plan of a French expedition to Egypt disappeared from practical politics till the time of Napoleon. It was when Napoleon took possession of Hannover in 1803 that he learned the idea of a French conquest of the Orient had been first formed by a German scholar. But Leibniz had other than political ends in view in his visit to France. It was as the center of literature and science that Paris chiefly attracted him. Although his plan was not fulfilled, the idea remains until today which he expressed for the first time in history, i.e. the indispensable necessity of the existence of a union of the United States of Europe.

Lifework of Genius

It is remarkable how quickly the momentum of the story carries the reader along. The central theme of the book is the description of Leibniz's discoveries and of his new philosophical conception. In 1671, the philosopher was able to announce an imposing list of discoveries and plans for discoveries. Chief among them was that of a calculating machine for making more calculated operations. His further studies culminated in his discovery of the differential and integral calculus. About 1686, his energies were taken up with the scheme, for the reunion of the Catholic and Protestant Churches. He strove to find common ground for Protestants and Catholics in the details of their creeds. But it was soon found, that the religious difficulties were too great. In 1700 Leibniz was invited to Berlin where he founded the Academy of Science of which he was made the first president, a position he held for the rest of his life. Concerning his philosophical doctrines, he never gave a full and systematic account. His views, carefully studied by the learned author, have to be gathered from letters to friends and from occasional articles in some journals. The only complete philosophical work of his lifetime was

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INDIA

An Impartial Study

By Will Durant

Today, more than ever before, the attention of the world is being focussed on India where the struggle against British imperialism is rapidly coming to a head. The noted American scholar and philosopher, Will Durant, has written what is probably the most impartial work on the subject. Excerpts from this enlightening book will be reproduced in these columns.—Editor.

It might have been supposed that the building of 30,000 miles of railways would have brought a measure of prosperity to India. But these railways were built not for India but for England; not for the benefit of the Hindu, but for the purposes of the British Army and British trade. If this seems doubtful, observe their operation. Their greatest revenue comes, not, as in America, from the transport of goods (for the British trader controls the rates) but from the third-class passengers—the Hindus; but these passengers are herded into almost barren coaches like animals bound for the slaughter, 20 more in one compartment.

The railroads are entirely in European hands, and the Government has refused to appoint even one Hindu to the Railway Board. The railways lose money year after year, and are helped by the Government out of the revenue of the people; these loans to date total over $100,000,000. The Government guarantees a minimum rate of interest on railway investments; the British companies who built the roads ran no risk whatever. No play or encouragement is given to initiative, competition, or private enterprise; the worst evils of a State monopoly are in force. All the losses are borne by the people, all the gains are gathered by the trader. So much for the railways.

Shipbuilding Prohibited

Commerce on the sea is monopolized by the British even more than transport on land. The Hindus are not permitted to organize a merchant marine of their own; all Indian goods must be carried in British bottoms, as an additional strain on the starving nation's purse; and the building of ships, which once gave employment to thousands of Hindus, is prohibited.

To this ruining of the land with taxation, this ruining of industry with tariffs, and this ruining of commerce with foreign control, and the drainage of millions upon millions of dollars from India year after year—and the attempt to explain India's poverty as the result of its superstitions becomes a dastardly deception practiced upon a world too busy to be well informed. This drain having been denied, it is only necessary to state the facts, and to introduce them with a quotation from a document privately addressed by the British Government in India to the Parliament of England.

Great Britain, in addition to the tribute which it made India pay it through the customs derives benefits from the savings of the service of the three presidencies (the provinces of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay) being spent in England instead of in India; and in addition to these savings, which probably amount to $500,000,000, Britain derives benefit from the fortunes realized by the European mercantile community, which are all remitted to England.

This is a general statement; let us fill it in.

Surplus of Exports

Consider first the drain on India through trade. Not merely is this carried in British ships; far worse than that, there is an astounding surplus of exports over imports. In the happy years of the Company there were such balances as $30,000,000 exports and $3,000,000 imports; latterly the indecency has been reduced, and the excess of goods taken from India over goods brought into India is now a moderate one-third. In 1927, e.g., imports were $651,600,000, exports were $892,800,000; the excess of exports, $241,200,000.

Where goes the money that pays for this excess? We are asked to believe that it takes the form of silver or gold imported and hoarded by the Hindus; but no man that has seen their poverty can believe so shameless a myth. Doubtless there is some hoarding, above all by the native princes, for India cannot be expected to put full faith in a banking system controlled by foreign masters. But it is the officials, the merchants and the manufacturers (most of whom are British) who take the great bulk of this profit, and return it to their countries in one form or another. As an East Indian merchant said in a Parliamentary report in 1853, when

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